

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LAST EDITION

## BERLIN RESENTS INTERNMENT OF U-BOAT IN SPAIN

Germany Questions Madrid Government's Right "to Set Up New Law for Herself"—Official Spain Holds Firm Attitude

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday).—Notwithstanding ministerial denials, some what in the nature of quibbles, it may be reaffirmed that, as already stated, Germany has addressed a protest to the Spanish Government with reference to the internment of the U-23 which put into Corunna and was then taken to Ferrol for internment, in accordance with the recent edict of the Spanish Government, that every belligerent submarine coming into Spanish waters in future would be interned.

Germany questions Spain's right to set up a new law for herself in this matter during the progress of the war, and says it is against the "principles of the Hague convention to intern submarines which, in consequence of damage, are obliged to seek refuge in Spanish ports, and alleges that the Hague convention forbids any modification of the rules of international law on the part of neutrals while war is in progress, and that the decree of internment applied to the U-23 is contrary to neutrality, since it could not apply to submarines of the Allies which have points of refuge in the neighborhood of Spanish waters.

There is reason to believe that the Foreign Minister of Spain, the Marquis de Lema, takes a firm view of the position and maintains vigorously the Spanish attitude, relying upon the Hague convention and the absolute sovereignty rights of Spain.

The Premier, Señor Dato, in referring to comments in the Germanophile papers upon the internment of the submarine says he must point out the obligation that lies upon every Spaniard to assist with closed eyes the international policy of the Government. He remarks that the Conservative Party has already given itself an example of such discipline when in opposition it agreed to the decisions of Liberal Ministers, though inwardly it might have condemned them. The time will come when the Government will have to give an account of itself. Meanwhile, however, everything, above all, be Spaniards.

The ministerial organ, La Epoca, says this appeal is addressed to Germanophile journals which are more German than the Germans themselves, and which would refuse what Germany would agree to. One of these journals, the A. B. C., takes up the attitude that Spain's refusal of permission to submarines to make use of her territorial waters and ports is contrary to the Hague convention, but La Epoca recalls that the convention granted to neutral powers the right to legislate on certain points if a case arose, and one of these points was this very question of submarines.

Spain believed that the time had arrived to exercise her indisputable sovereignty. Moreover, it is good to note, the journal continues, that Spain is not the first neutral power which has made regulations forbidding submarines access to her coasts, because analogous measures have been taken in Holland, that is to say, in a country which symbolically is the foremost guardian of the international conventions concluded and signed in its capital.

There is a general feeling that Germany means to provoke yet another serious situation on this question which, by fact of a German submarine being at present interned and in control of Spain, would be exceptionally serious, if its freedom were demanded. It is noteworthy that Germany made no protest when Spain framed her new rules for submarines, but has waited until a case with all its difficult circumstances had arisen.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The tremendous increase of the artillery duel in Flanders, which is described by Berlin as the "greatest intensity," would seem to presage a resumption of the British offensive in this region. London, however, as yet reports no movement of infantry and beyond artillery actions mentions only the repulse of a German attack north of Roux. In the French section of the Belgian front, French forces have made further progress south of Langemarck, and have taken some prisoners.

On the eastern front the Austro-German advance is steadily slowing down and no gains of any importance are reported either from Berlin or Petrograd. In Rumania, in the neighborhood of Pokshani, the Russo-Rumanian forces are, once again, acting on the offensive. Berlin, however, claims that Gen. Rofoza Averesco's efforts have failed. Paris reports spirited artillery fighting from the Macedonian theater on both sides of

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## DEBATE BEGINS ON REVENUE MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Debate of the War Revenue Bill started in the Senate today. The measure will be assailed by some members as playing into the hands of the moneyed interests of the United States. It will be kept continuously before the Senate until it passes.

## BIG WIN-THE-WAR MEETING IS OVER

Great Liberal Gathering at Winnipeg Ends as It Began, a "Strong Party Convention"—Paper Denounces Politics

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The great Win-the-War Liberal convention is over, having definitely resolved itself into what was more or less apparent at the start, a strong party convention on regulation party lines. The final incident of any moment was the reading of a telegram from Sir Wilfred Laurier, the French Canadian leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons by the Hon. Frank Oliver, his principal henchman in the House couched in the following terms: "Resolutions as reported in the morning papers quite satisfactory, the result is cheering."

Vociferous cheering greeted the reading of this telegram, as indeed it did at every mention of Sir Wilfred Laurier's name. One delegate shed a significant light on the situation. It was during the debate on the National Government resolution, and he frankly objected to the discussion. He said that he had come to the convention to vote for the Liberal Party under a Liberal leader and he did not see the necessity for any other line of argument.

Another speaker stated that he did not object to a national government, but it must be one composed of Liberals with a Liberal leader. It has been a Laurier convention from first to last, although the Free Press points out the Laurier resolution left much to be desired as an "endorsement and ratification."

The majority of the delegates had been selected by the party machine and the doubt is expressed by the Conservative Liberals whether they voiced the sentiments of the great masses of Western Canadian voters.

The resolutions committee sat till about 4 o'clock yesterday morning trying to arrive at a compromise motion regarding Laurier's leadership. The out-and-out hide-bound partisan wished to pass a strong resolution expressing fealty and devotion to their chief, but this a certain section of the committee would not stand for, and a compromise was arrived at, after it is said, much telegraphing to and fro between Winnipeg and Ottawa had taken place.

All four premiers of the western provinces and British Columbia came out strongly for Laurier. Their references to the Liberal leader being of a highly panegyric and eulogistic nature. The most important items of the final day's proceedings were the National Government resolution and Laurier's resolution, the former reads as follows:

"Resolved that this convention expresses the hope, and hereby declares the desire of its members that in the impending election the discussion of issues should be kept free from appeals to passion and prejudice in matters of race and creed, and, further, that whichever party is returned to power the business of the Government of Canada should be carried on by a truly national government composed of representatives drawn from the different elements and industries of Canada."

As an amendment it was moved that

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## CONVENTION TO MEET IN BELFAST AND CORK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—A decision indicated as probable in previous cables has been taken to hold some meetings of the Irish convention in Belfast and Cork. An official report shows that the convention decided to hold the first series of meetings of the convention in September at Belfast. It was also decided to visit Cork, but the date was not fixed. Invitations were extended by the Lord Mayors of Belfast and Cork, respectively.

## M. VENIZELOS HINTS AT DICTATORSHIP

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday).—To combat influences which are deliberately handicapping his work, M. Venizelos is prepared to take exceptional measures, possibly even the setting up of a dictatorship. This was the announcement made by M. Venizelos in the Chamber of Deputies, and it was received with marked approval.

## LAW TO BREAK COAL COMBINE

President Will Invoke Power Delegated in Food Bill to Bring Manipulators to Terms—Relief Must Come Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, it is learned, will very shortly exert the powers delegated to him in the food bill, just passed by Congress, to bring the coal producers and dealers of the United States to terms. Officials who have been much concerned over the delay in effecting an improvement in the coal-supply situation, both industrial and domestic, believe the Administration to have in the food bill a sharp instrument for obtaining an adequate supply of coal throughout the entire country, and that the exorbitant prices which brought intense suffering in the North last winter will not be repeated again during the coming season.

Three laws recently framed by Congress are declared to strongly fortify the Government in handling the fuel situation during the war: the Pomerene amendment in the food bill, the so-called Esch car-service act, and the preferential shipment act. In official circles it is known that the Administration intends to make a vigorous use of all three in the interest of the public and of the Allies.

If the coal producers continue recalcitrant and decline to support the nation in its war emergency, the Government will take over and operate the mines, through the powers granted by the amendment.

It is not believed that Federal operation will be necessary, however, for it is no secret that such a course would be the very last one favored by the operators, who much more prefer to submit to the Federal price fixers and to run their own business. The latter course has the advantage to the operators that it keeps confidential their trade secrets and practices.

The Pomerene amendment authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to fix prices and regulate the coal business.

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## PREFERENTIAL VOTING PLAN FOR BRITAIN

House of Commons Decides for "Alternative Vote"—Sir George Cave Opposed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—The alternative vote was decided upon by a majority of one vote in the House of Commons yesterday in cases where there are more than two candidates at an election for one member of Parliament.

This decision was reached in a discussion on part three of the reform bill and the purpose was to prevent a candidate in a three-cornered contest from being elected by a minority of the votes cast.

According to the bill, the phrase "alternative vote" is given this definition: "A vote given so as to indicate the voters' preference for candidates in order, and capable of being transferred to a subsequent choice in case no one candidate has a clear majority of the total number of votes given."

Among those opposed to the proposal was Sir George Cave, Home Secretary. He is in charge of the bill but the Government, following precedent, has decided to leave this proposal, which was not a unanimous recommendation of the speaker's conference, to the judgment of the House. Sir George thought the grievance was a minor affair and that very complicated machinery was being inaugurated to deal with it. Proportional representation was accepted by the House so far as university constituencies returning two more members are concerned.

## CONCESSION MADE TO SPANISH RAILWAYMEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—There are signs of a modification of the labor attitude to tomorrow's conference. The pro-Stockholm and anti-Stockholm Laborists are reported to be moving toward a compromise which may take the form of postponing any decision until the meeting of

(Continued on page seven, column two)

## NEW BOND ISSUE TO BE ASKED FOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will ask for an additional bond issue at this session of Congress, it was learned, following a conference he held at the Capitol today with several House leaders. The issue will run into the billions, it is understood.

CANTONMENT STRIKE SETTLED  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The strike of carpenters at four Army cantonments was settled today at a conference here between Rear Admiral F. R. Harris, chief of yards and docks; John Moffitt of the Department of Labor, and Henry Steeres, contractor of Pelham Bay Park marine cantonment.

## BOSTON HARBOR CLOSED AT NIGHT

Boston harbor is closed to shipping every night, starting last night, according to notices distributed to local shippers by the United States Navy, through the office of Capt. A. L. Gamble, shipping aide, U. S. N. This is the first time the port has been ordered closed for a set time, since war was declared with Germany. Similar action, however, has been taken by many other North Atlantic ports.

## LABOR VOTES ON STOCKHOLM IDEA

British Workers Decide to Be Represented at International Socialist Conference—To Take Part in Consultative Way

LONDON, England (Friday).—British labor today decided to be represented at the International Socialist conference, scheduled for Stockholm in September. The decision was reached at the labor conference at which 600 delegates representing all labor elements in England were present.

The resolution as adopted by the conference favors participation of British labor in the Stockholm sessions in a consultative way, but without being bound by action that may be taken. The vote of the delegates, representing 2,396,000 workers, favored participation by a vote of nearly 3 to 1. The vote was 1,846,000 to 560,000.

W. F. Purdy, chairman of the labor conference, in calling for the vote, emphasized that the question was probably the most important in labor's history. Two Russian labor representatives were seated on the platform as balloting began.

Arthur Henderson, labor member of the Cabinet, favored British labor's participation in the Stockholm meeting as the resolution provided—consultative but unbinding.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—At its meeting yesterday the Labor Party executive reaffirmed by nine votes to four their recommendation that British Labor should attend the Stockholm conference. The British Labor conferences opens today at Central Hall, Westminster, at 10.30, about 300 delegates arriving to be present. There is no admission to the general public but the proceedings are open to the press.

The meeting will begin with a statement by Arthur Henderson and Mr. Robinson of the textile workers will put forward a motion authorizing the attendance of British delegates at Stockholm. Mr. Carter of the miners will second.

Afterward, the discussion will proceed till about 1; when there will be an adjournment till 3 to enable the various sections to consider their position. This will enable the miners to reach a decision on their solid vote of 600,000 seems certain to be a determining factor.

Other delegates will have come to the conference with instructions and will have to vote as instructed, whatever personal views they may form during the proceedings. The vote will probably be taken about 3.30. There is now a considerable possibility that a decision will be definitely taken today, one way or another.

At yesterday's mass meeting, arranged by the British Workers League, letters were read from G. N. Barnes, M. P., Minister of Pensions and member of the War Cabinet during Arthur Henderson's absence, and from G. H. Roberts, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Both these ministers strongly opposed participation in the Stockholm conference and the chairman again announced that the sailors' and firemen's unions would not carry the delegates to Stockholm.

## Compromise Expected May Postpone Decision Until Allied Conference Meets

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## PRESIDENT SIGNS FOOD MEASURE

United States Government Delegates to Its Chief Executive Power to Proceed Against Hoarders and Speculators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Administration food bill was today signed by Speaker Clark and the chairman pro tem of the Senate and immediately rushed to the White House, where it was signed by the President shortly after 1 o'clock. The bill becomes a law today and the United States Government for the first time has lawful authority to proceed against those who may be found guilty of speculation in food and food products and of hoarding food and other necessities.

The food bill, which today becomes a law, is one of the most unique laws which has ever passed the United States Congress. By many it is characterized as class legislation, but by the majority it is defended on the ground of being a war necessity.

The President of the United States is given more power in this bill alone than is today enjoyed by any monarch or constitutional ruler, more power in fact than was ever before held by one man, for he is given power to see to the regulation of food and foodstuffs, to the buying, the price fixing, the moving, the sheltering, and the many details incident to the handling of food from the moment the first seeds are laid in the soil to the time the product of the soil reaches the home of the consumer, and even then suggestions are made as to economy in handling and use of food after it enters the home.

This legislation is looked upon by a great number as an experiment, but an experiment that augurs well for American economic conditions. It is pointed out that the need of such legislation has been almost imperative even before the declaration of war, a state of affairs which demands the conservation of every ounce of food, and absolutely essential as a war measure after the declaration of war. One section of the bill provides for a single food administrator who shall act under and with the advice of the President. This man it has been known for weeks will be Herbert C. Hoover, who has already prepared the machinery of food administration which lacked only the final sanction of legislative action just given before being set in motion.

## BILL FOR AN AIR BOARD OF SEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Military Affairs Committee today voted to report favorably a bill creating an air board of seven to facilitate generally the development of the United States air service. Amendments adopted by the committee give this board powers to supervise the expenditure of \$640,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress for air service. The board would be composed of the chief signal officer of the Army, the chief constructor of the Navy, and seven civilians.

This bill will be pushed in Congress in lieu of the Sheppard-Hulbert bill proposing creation of a Federal department of aeronautics.

## GERMAN STEAMER RENAMED

Officials at the Charlestown Navy Yard today announced that the name of the seized German steamer Cincinnati has been changed to the Covington.

## GERMANY'S DEMAND ON SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Christian Science Monitor learns from official sources that the amount of the loan demanded of Switzerland by the German Government in return for Westphalian coal is 40,000,000 francs a month, \$8,000,000.

## CURTIS ANTI- RESOLVE DEBATE

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Delegates Discuss Sectarian Amendment in Relation to Tech Schools

There was a long debate in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today on amendments to the Curtis anti-aid resolution, as reported in a new form yesterday by the committee on form and phraseology.

The debate turned on a proposed change which would allow the State to fulfill its agreement to help the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute financially for four and five years more, respectively.

Other amendments, including the George amendment which includes the straight antisectarian proposition, were offered and discussed.

Chairman Curtis of the committee on the bill of rights, announced that the committee would accept an amendment which would authorize the State to fulfill any "legal obligations" already entered into to help institutions financially. Several speakers believed this amendment would cover the cases of the two technical institutions under discussion.

Mr. Pillsbury proposed that "moral" be substituted for "legal," and he was scored by Mr. Lomasney as being too "sharp." Mr. Lomasney continuing to make personal remarks about Mr. Pillsbury, Mr. Sanford Bates of Boston raised a point of order, which President Bates ruled well taken. The President asked Mr. Lomasney to refrain from personal remarks.

Continuing his opposition to the use of the phrase "moral obligations," Mr. Lomasney said if "moral" is an issue, he would talk about the parochial schools of his race, how they have been supported for the relief of cities which would be bankrupt if they supported them and their public schools. They ought to have public aid sooner than these two technical institutions.

At 1 o'clock, the business being unfinished, President Bates declared adjournment to 10.30 Tuesday, when debate will be resumed.

Mr. Bryant, of Milton moved his amendment to save the present appropriations to the Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute under the acts of 1911 and 1912 respectively. He said he had no interest in either of these institutions, but he held a brief for the Commonwealth. There was a strong moral obligation on the part of the State to continue to furnish these scholarships as provided by the acts. If this proposition prevails and these acts are disregarded, Massachusetts will be in the position of a debtor in the poor debtor courts, taking advantage of the law to avoid paying his debts, he said.

Down to 1916 legislative appropriations have been made every year for worthy, non-sectarian institutions because the Legislature believed that it was good policy for the State to give this aid. This proves that the people endorse this policy. Who assumes to say that the will of the people is now different? Not only does

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## KAISER'S LETTER TO MR. WILSON SEEN IN DETAIL

Document Found Remarkable for Omissions—Bogus Lokal Anzeiger Issued—Concession Made by Austria Suppressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the most remarkable political documents which have been given to the world, during the present war, is the letter, of the 10th of August, 1914, sent by the Kaiser to President Wilson, the publication of which was, at the time, suppressed at the advice of the United States Ambassador in Berlin, as likely to make difficulties between the two countries.

This document is like very many other documents which have issued from the German Foreign Office since the war began. That is to say, almost more remarkable for what it omits than for what it contains, and it must remind anybody, with an elementary knowledge of political affairs, at once of the famous Ems dispatch and of the methods by which the German Government endeavored to prevent any trade in arms between the Allies and the United States, coolly ignoring the fact that such a decision would have been a violation of the Hague Convention, and so an absolutely unfriendly act on the part of the Government of the United States.

As a matter of fact in previous wars, in which Germany herself was neutral, her factories had been active in supplying belligerents with arms without regard to anything but the profit entailed. To give a single instance, during the Boer war the German munition factories were supplying the British armies with large quantities of munitions, in spite of the fact that the German Foreign Office was encouraging the Boers to resistance, and that the famous telegram of the Kaiser to President Kruger had been sent in defiance of all diplomatic usage, at the suggestion and insistence of no less a man than Marshall von Bieberstein, then Foreign Secretary in Berlin. Mr. Gerard, in the account of his experiences in Berlin during the war, alludes directly to this, and tells how one of the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at an evening party at Dr. Solff's, the Colonial Minister's, attacked him for this trade, declaring that Germany would never forget it, and how when he replied that Germany herself had supplied arms to England during the Boer war, and had done so in accordance with the terms of the Hague Convention, which could not be altered now to suit the requirements of individual belligerents, answered at once, "We care nothing for treaties."

Now not only did the German Government, in the person of the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, care nothing for treaties, as instanced in the famous "scrap of paper," but the German Foreign Office cares equally little for accuracy, as may be seen by a very cursory study of the Kaiser's letter to Mr. Wilson. This letter is divided into seven paragraphs, and every one of these paragraphs is instinct with what it would be mild to call inaccuracy. In the interval since the publication of this telegram, this paper has had the opportunity of submitting the document to the analysis of an authority whose knowledge of all the transactions can not be questioned, and is now enabled to give its readers the benefit of that analysis.

Take for instance the first paragraph, which declares that King George had assured Germany of the neutrality of England in the event of a war between Germany and Austria on the one hand, and France and Russia on the other. Nobody knows better than the Kaiser that King George could not possibly have given any such assurance, for the simple reason that he had not the power to do so. Such an assurance could only come from the Prime Minister, speaking in the name of the Cabinet, and even that would be subject to the subsequent action of Parliament. Even when the United Kingdom was on the brink of war, it was touch and go, for a few hours, as to whether Parliament would consent or not, and it was the action of Germany in invading Belgium which threw definitely, on to the side of Sir Edward Grey, in his effort to protect France, the whole weight of the Labor Party, and so made the country unanimous in its decision. As a matter of fact the Kaiser quoted his brother, Prince Henry, and quoted King George, so giving his own version of a conversation between two other people, a sufficiently dangerous adventure at any time. Now there is one thing quite certain and it is that, at this very time, both the Kaiser and Prince Henry had been keen in their efforts to assure the United Kingdom of their friendship, and so that it is certain that in whatever words he did reply King George, who is a model constitutional monarch, never acting without the advice of his ministers, gave Prince Henry solely to understand that England would abide by her avowed policy and by her treaties. What the King did not say to Prince Henry may be gathered from the Kaiser's report of what Sir Edward

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## CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH CABINET

Chamber in Public Sitting Upholds Government and Recommends Improvement in Conditions for Allied Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An interminable public sitting of the Chamber of Deputies followed on the seven days' secret sessions necessitated by the debate on the offensive of April 16. It concluded with the adoption of an order of the day expressing confidence in the Government, voted by 375 votes to 23, and affirming the Chamber's resolve to insure the full exercise of its control on matters dealing with the army, without interference in military operations. It also expressed its confidence in the power of the Government to keep in hand the direction and the control of the general war policy of the Nation, and to impose equal justice and ideas of discipline for all, enforcing penalties in accordance with individual mistakes. The Chamber further recommended that, in agreement with the Allies, the distribution of the common forces should be so effected as to improve the material conditions of the life of the soldier, and concluded by affirming that every measure should be taken to hasten the victory of the democracies over the Central Empires and welcoming the arrival in France of the first American regiments, and the offensive of the armies of free Russia.

The three most important speeches were those of M. Ribot, M. Painlevé, and M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior. They dealt almost entirely with affairs relating to military policy, disciplinary measures affecting the army, strikes, and the pacifist campaign. M. Ribot, in reply to a question by M. Renaudel, the Socialist leader, as to whether he expected communication would soon be opened with President Wilson for the purpose of organizing the Society of Nations, said that he would consider it a great honor to enter into communication with the President of the United States for such a purpose. M. Renaudel remarked that M. Ribot's words were of the greatest value, since they were in fact a guarantee that this was indeed the last of wars. On the subject of foreign affairs, M. Ribot expressed his appreciation of recent events in Greece, and affirmed that the return of M. Venizelos to Athens would not involve either the abandonment or the narrowing of the Salonika front.

M. Painlevé, Minister of War, whose difficult task it was to deal with the April 16 offensive in a statement, which would show the country that the Government did not intend to pass over mistakes involving unnecessary losses and suffering, while at the same time supporting energetic and bold initiative in the headquarters staff, began by the frank statement that grave mistakes had been made during the course of that offensive. The Government did not intend either to deny or extenuate them. France was certain enough of herself to be able to afford to look truth in the face. The results obtained had been too dearly paid for; heavy losses had been incurred—but they did not amount to the fantastic figures which had been spread abroad through some unknown channel—they were, however, far too severe, and they might have been prevented and must be prevented in the future. The military chiefs on whom the responsibility for them lay, in spite of the glorious services to which they might point, had been relieved of their command.

It would be illegal for the Government to take any further punitive measures without preliminary inquiry. This would be held quite shortly and the Government would then be at liberty to take final decisions. An end must be put, he added, to foolhardy schemes which were as empty and ill-considered as they were ambitious. We must have a rational, positive war policy, prudent yet energetic, which does not expect the accomplishment of the impossible. It is by such a policy that we shall be able to endure and remain strong until the time for the crucial encounters. It will enable us to provide our armies with all that they need in heavy artillery and other material and to economize human lives; and we have the certainty that such a policy will be closely followed in the future, since it is recommended by the present Commander-in-Chief. After the offensive at Carancourt, one of the most glorious episodes of the war, General Pétain did not hesitate to declare that the infantry was powerless against the trenchments which had not been broken up by artillery fire, and since then, he has never failed to make use of this method of destruction.

M. Painlevé went on to declare that it was not enough that the Commander-in-Chief should be a man who had the confidence of the whole Army as well as of the Allies. There must also be the closest cooperation between officers and staff officers. The highest military positions must be open to capable officers of all ranks.

Our allies, continued M. Painlevé, know that nothing will break the resistance of France, that whatever happens she will not fall in her task; but they also know that our army is the covering army of civilization, and that it has not spared itself. It is this consideration, more than any other, which caused the determination of the United States to join the Allies; they did not wish, as an American has said, that France should be like a splendid pyre consumed in its own flames illuminating the world. . . . We do not

intend that German militarism shall put its foot on the neck of the free nations. The question with which France is faced is whether the freedom of a nation is compatible with its security, and that question is the gravest which humanity has had to answer during its entire history. What we have to answer is whether the only alternative to internal despotism is abject servitude. France has met the great test victoriously. In spite of the artificial delimitations of her frontier, established by her enemies to prepare the way for their invading hordes, in spite of her relatively small population, in spite of her apparent divisions, she has drawn from her fundamental unity and from the strength of freedom the means whereby she has been able to resist the most monstrous attack. Without in any way abdicating any of her republican institutions, without interrupting their activities, by the continued and spontaneous effort of all classes of her population, she has imposed upon herself discipline. Look at the neighboring peoples: nowhere does more perfect order coupled with greater freedom obtain than in France. And that must continue up to the supreme moment of victory. It is the ambition, the supreme hope, the despicable endeavor of our enemies to cause division among us. No illusion, no maneuver, no sudden surprise must be allowed to divide that which must remain one.

M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, then dealt with three causes of anxiety to the public: strikes, enemy subjects, and pacifists. He declared that the origin of the strikes was a purely economic one and proceeded from a too low rate of wages. As for the pacifist propaganda, M. Malvy said that as early as 1915 he had given precise instructions on this subject which forbade the holding of meetings likely to be injurious to the public. "We respect all liberties," said the minister, "except those which are of a nature to prove harmful to France." With regard to aliens in France, M. Malvy stated that, at the very beginning of the war, 7000 aliens had been expelled from the country, and 2000 had been refused permission to pass in. On July 31, 1914, he had decided, in agreement with the then Premier, M. Viviani, not to arrest any Frenchmen on the list of suspects. To alter his policy of confidence in the people would be to abandon a course of action which had maintained an undisturbed social peace for three years. France was the country which had experienced the fewest strikes since the beginning of the war.

M. Ribot in referring to the April offensive declared that, while just sentences would be inflicted, discipline did not consist only in severe and pitiless repression. That was only good for an army of mercenaries. Officers must live in as close contact as possible with the soldier, with those magnificent troops which for three years had been bearing the full weight of this war. We shall not hesitate to act, continued the Premier, if we have the proof that certain campaigns are encouraged by illegal means. A few days ago an important cheque was seized at the frontier addressed to an individual belonging to a newspaper establishment. Proceedings have been instituted, and no consideration whatever will prevent us from doing our duty. We will not tolerate any campaign which would weaken the morale of France. We do not want the shameful peace which is offered to us by Germany. This is not a reactionary policy, it is one of national defense. It is true that we have difficult days to live through, but let us look at the bright side. Victory is certain provided we are worthy of it. That is why I ask the Chamber by voting the order of the day to send the country a message of comfort and of hope.

### CAMP SHELBY WORK IS BEING RUSHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—A barrel of ink, hundreds of thousands of sheets of writing paper, hundreds of pens, envelopes, books, magazines and Bibles are part of the equipment of 25 Y. M. C. A. workers who are coming to take charge at the Army cantonment here. Camp Shelby will have five large Y. M. C. A. tents.

One thousand men have been employed preparing the camp for the soldiers, and 10 houses, from floor to roof, have been completed every hour for a week. The larger buildings take several days to complete. A six-inch flowing well furnishes 400 gallons of water per minute. Two eight-inch wells are being started, and these, with the first well, which was sunk in 57 hours, will furnish the water supply.

## PLEA MADE FOR EXEMPTED MEN

Lord Hugh Cecil Sets Up Defense for Conscientious Objectors During Reform Bill Debate at Westminster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—A recent debate in the committee stage of the Electoral Reform Bill was marked by a striking speech by Lord Hugh Cecil on "Conscientious Objectors." The proposal had been made by Mr. Ronald McNeill to deprive of a parliamentary and local government vote any person exempted from military service on the ground of conscientious objection. In moving his amendment, Mr. McNeill did not question either the courage or sincerity of conscientious objectors, but held that sincerity in itself did not entitle a man to respect. A man's conscience should also be reasonable, and the only possible basis of reasonableness was that accepted as such among contemporary persons of the same state of civilization. In reply, Lord Hugh Cecil declared that Mr. McNeill underrated the force of the consideration that what he really proposed was to impose a retrospective penalty upon persons who had done nothing worse than avail themselves of an exemption which Parliament itself afforded them.

Lord Hugh held that to permit people by act of Parliament to plead conscientious objection and then to turn upon them for doing it, especially without warning beforehand, was to transgress all the fundamental bases of legislation and national justice. He held that Mr. McNeill had laid down a basis on which the state should deal with questions of opinion, a basis which would have justified persecution of the Christians in the first days of Christianity, and still more clearly of the Protestants in Holland. Nothing is more foolish, he said, than to underrate the virtue of persecutors. They are very sincere people. They thought, and quite correctly, that institutions which were to them much more valuable than life itself, were threatened by those they persecuted. They thought, and often quite correctly, that the persons they were persecuting were a small minority, ignorant and misled by many faults and infirmities. The error they fell into is much more obvious than the one often imputed to arrogance; that error was in assuming that human beings had the right to impose opinions upon one another. I am quite satisfied that the state can only act wisely in respect of opinions by not going into the reasonableness of any opinion, whatever, but allowing liberty of opinion because in the end it is in the interest of truth that liberty of opinion should be allowed. I am quite as certain as my honorable friend that the conscientious objectors are wrong, but I am also quite certain that Presbyterians are wrong. It is a question of opinion.

Continuing Lord Hugh Cecil placed his opposition to Mr. McNeill's amendment on the ground not simply of his respect for other people's religious convictions, but on the ground of his own religious convictions. It seems to me, he said, to be part of the Christian religion that if a person sincerely thinks a thing wrong, then to him it is wrong. That seems to me to be very plainly taught in St. Paul's Epistles and to be quite an indispensable part of Christian belief. Though I deplore, therefore, that conscientious objectors should fall into the serious error they do, I think being in that error, they would actually be doing a wicked thing if they fought in war. If people believe what they are doing is wrong, the speaker went on to emphasize, then they are doing wrong, and it would be shameful to force any conscientious objectors to do what they think wrong, because it would be wrong for them.

Referring to Mr. McNeill's statement that the consensus of opinion of the world was against conscientious objectors, Lord Hugh Cecil said it is against other things on which we differ. You cannot fall back on the proposition that general consent justifies you. There would be no need of petty persecution if you could tolerate the opinions of people who have the right to follow their opinions. Continuing, Lord Hugh said I think a great many people have ceased to care about religion and care more profoundly about their country. They are already embarked upon the path down which Germany has gone. My honorable friend said that the safety of the public is the supreme law. It is profoundly untrue. If the safety of the public is

the supreme law, the sinking of the Lusitania was right, and the bombing of towns and the killing of children would also be right. The safety of the public is not the supreme law. The divine will is the supreme law, and it is because the conscientious objector is mistakenly and perversely holding to the idea, that he is adjudged wrong.

To the credit of the country, it is required of us, being conscientious men in favor of Christianity, that we should respect that conviction and support them in what they do. I wish the honorable member would recognize those conscientious people as a valuable part of national life, not indeed in the correctness of their judgment, but in the earnestness with which they carry it out, which is an example to all. I wish the country had a like devotion to the cause in which it believes. If it were so, the whole international life would be invigorated and would unfold a people who would be less intolerant in discussing these things. Let us not give to the world the impression that what we care about is only the condition of the state, when we have at the back of our thoughts the sense of something higher than the good of the state to which people may appeal. Better that we should look to where the embodiment of all religious action is, than to pass where we have seen the Germans go before us. In the years ahead, there will be two great standards, there will be the people who think of the country and of the state and all the great appeal it makes to them, and there will be the people who say there is something higher and more universal and that is to be found in the religion we profess. I earnestly hope that we will adhere to the old doctrine that much as we love our country, we love something better, and that when an appeal is made to that our answer is clear, firm and without hesitation.

Lord Hugh Cecil was followed by various speakers, and Sir George Cave replied for the Government. Sir George mainly took the line that they could not impose a penalty upon conscientious objectors after passing an act allowing them to obtain exemption from military service on the ground of their conscientious objections. He pointed out that many conscientious objectors had done valuable non-combatant service for the country. Some had risked their lives, and been killed. Others had seen they were wrong and volunteered for army service. Were these men to be disenfranchised? Again, had the House a right to impose an additional penalty upon men who had already paid the penalty for refusing all service? The amendment was then defeated, the voting of the committee being 141 against and 71 for.

### CITY MANAGER PLAN APPROVED BY COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—After a two years' test of the city manager plan of city government, the City Council of Beaufort has passed a resolution giving hearty endorsement to the idea of centralized power and responsibility. "We believe in placing the business end of city affairs under a trained business manager," the resolution reads.

The results obtained so far by Harrison Gray Otis, the city manager, may be summarized as follows: The government has been organized along modern business lines; the City Hall has been equipped largely by prison labor; a municipal court has been established; a new ordinance system has been introduced; a budget system, following the Dayton classification, has been started; modern municipal accounting system has been installed and the city's deficit has been turned into a surplus; the revenues have been readjusted and the city has been surveyed for a tax map; city purchasing has been put on a competitive basis; lawns and rose gardens have replaced dump heaps, and public concrete tennis courts have been constructed; a rigid building inspection code has been enforced; over 400 acres of land within the city has been placed on the tax rolls; and the expenses of the city government have been cut 25 per cent.

### APPOINTMENTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is officially announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has nominated the Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, M. P., and Mr. J. H. Turner, acting Agent-General for British Columbia, to be members of the Empire Settlement Committee, in place of Sir S. Olivier, K. O. M. G., C. B., and the Hon. Sir R. McBride, K. C. M. G.

## ANNEXATION OF SALIF AND KAMERAN

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—Salif, which has lately been taken from the Turks by ships of the British East Indies Squadron, is a small port on the Arabian Red Sea coast situated about 200 miles north of Perim. Its export trade was salt obtained from mines in the interior. It was taken with the loss of one man on the British side. Ninety-four prisoners, two mountain battery guns and three machine guns, with stores, harbor plant and baggage camels, fell into the hands of the British. Salif was protected formerly by the Turkish fort and garrison of the island of Kameran, which lies opposite and within a couple of miles of the promontory on which Salif stands. This island was annexed by the British resident and general officer commanding at Aden in June, 1915, under the following circumstances.

From the outbreak of war, two naval patrols watched the Red Sea coast of Arabia, maintaining a blockade, one the northern patrol based on Suez, working from that port to Jidda, the other, the southern patrol based on Aden and working from that port to Jidda. It was found that Arab dhows flying a neutral flag were carrying supplies of food for the use of the Turkish garrisons at Lohela and Hodeida as well as Salif; the German Lohela and Hodeida are situated respectively about 50 miles north and south of Salif. In order to put a stop to this traffic and maintain a more effective blockade the British resident at Aden, under whose orders the southern patrol acted, strongly advocated the seizing of the Kameran island as a much more central and effective base to work from than Aden, which is on the south coast of Arabia about 130 miles due east of Perim, or 330 miles by sea from Kameran. The British Government sanctioned the undertaking, and on June 7, 1917, a small force of artillery and infantry, under the command of the general officer commanding, sailed from Aden for Kameran, occupying en route and garrisoning the Turkish islands of Great Hanish and Zukur.

The expedition reached Kameran in the early morning of June 9, taking the Turkish garrison completely by surprise, so much so that the island was occupied without any bloodshed, the garrison capitulating at once. The Mudir (Turkish Governor), port officers, customs and all other Government officials and garrison were taken prisoners and the administrator and garrison installed.

At Kameran, there is a large lazaretto for the purpose of quarantining and examining all Muhammadan pilgrims before allowing them to land in Arabia on their journey to Mecca. Prior to the war this building was run by an International Board of Control at Constantinople, and the yearly revenue made from the fees paid by the pilgrims amounted to about £18,000. This board of control was represented by the newly appointed official to whom detailed instructions were also given for the administration of the island.

The salt works at Salif, owned by Sir John Jackson, were seized by the Turks on the outbreak of war and the European employees were made prisoners. Several efforts were made to obtain the release of these prisoners. A summons to surrender them having been refused the Port of Salif was bombarded by the naval squadron and the fort destroyed, but the Turkish garrison bolted with their prisoners into the interior whither pursuit was prohibited.

### RECRUITING COMMITTEE NAMED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—As the result of the recent joint conference of members of both Federal houses, a parliamentary recruiting committee of 12 has been appointed, six nominated by the Ministry and six by the opposition. In order to place the affairs of the Defense Department on a proper business footing, the Federal Government has selected a committee of business men to inquire into general business administration including works, factories, supplies, purchases, accounting and paying systems, and matters of contract.

### MT. CUTHBERT SMELTERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Q.—The new smelters at Mt. Cuthbert were completed in mid-March, and up till the end of May 455 tons of blister copper had been turned out. Mt. Cuthbert is in the Cloncurry district, and as there are enormous quantities of copper ore in the district the smelters will be working full blast all the time.

## URUGUAY WILL WELCOME SHIPS OF UNITED STATES

Action of Senate in Secret Session Regarded With Approval by the Citizens

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—La Nacion makes the following interesting comment on the decision of the Uruguayan Government that in the event of the United States warships calling at Montevideo they will be received as friends:

"The Uruguayan Senate, assembled in secret session, has just declared that if the North American warships now in Brazilian waters should come to Montevideo, they will be received as friends. Although such a resolution surprises nobody, seeing that it is the strictly logical consequence of the attitude assumed by our neighboring country and by the remaining nations of the continent in view of the declaration of war made by the United States to Germany, it is worth while to signalize it as an indication that the South American governments understand the necessity of giving a public and official form to their adhesion to the greater sister country of the North.

"The opinion of all American peoples has been manifested without a single divergence in the sense of supporting in every manner possible the noble attitude of the United States which, by accepting the sacrifices of war, places its force at the service of a great ideal of liberty and justice. The United States defends at this moment the rights, the interests and possibly the independence of the entire Continent. Her sailors could not be received otherwise than as friends and brothers. The resolution of the Uruguayan Senate, therefore, is interesting as the affirmation of a sentiment which acquires thus officially expressed a singular emphasis."

### HIGH PRICE OF NECESSITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M. P., presided over a meeting of the London Printing Trades Federation at which a resolution was passed expressing alarm at the enormous increase in the price of necessities and calling on the Government to take immediate steps to remedy the state of affairs. It recommended Government control of all home-grown foodstuffs and that bread and flour should be sold during the period of the war for six months afterward at a price not exceeding 6d. a quarter. Mr. Bowerman said that Lord Rhonda had told them about a fortnight ago that half measures were not required and that such measures as he should take would be strong ones, but there had been no outward sign of any measures that he might intend to take. Prices were still rising and the sooner drastic action was taken the better. Mr. Maylor of the London Society of Compositors said that the Labor Party should take a firmer stand and should tell the Government that if the profiteering and gambling which they knew was going on was not stopped the trades unions might find a way of stopping supplies in other directions. If, he said, the Government saw that they were determined they would take prompt action.

### GIFT FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The announcement has been officially made that the Agent-General for Victoria, Australia, the Hon. Sir Peter McBride, has received authority from the Victoria State Schools Patriotic League to subscribe the sum of £100 to the Women's Emergency Canteen for soldiers in France toward the purchase of an ambulance car.

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## PALMETTO TREE BINDER TWINE

Business Launched in South May Make the United States Independent of Mexican Sisal Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Careful search for ways in which to use profitably the seemingly inexhaustible supply of palmetto in Florida, South Georgia and other southern states has resulted in the inauguration of an industry that may make the United States independent of the Mexican sisal industry in the manufacture of binder twine and relieve the uneasiness in the twine situation all over the world.

A machine has been invented that spins the fiber out of the palmetto leaves and twists it into binder twine. The green palmetto leaves can be fed into one end of the machine, and binder twine is rolled into a ball at the other.

The palmetto, which has been considered useless until very recently it was found possible to use it to some extent in broom making, has been found usable for a number of things as a result of the new process. Florida has possibly a large supply of palmetto leaves, and they can be cut and in four months time will grow back again. Hitherto a nuisance, the raw green leaves, without any special attention, are now being cut off at their stems and fed crosswise into the machines which the Palmetto Products Company, only a few months old, has been perfecting.

The company first made carpeting, after learning that palmetto rugs are superior to the wiregrass rugs now on the markets and much cheaper. Then they began to experiment with binder twine, and soon had produced an article that standard reapers used readily. Then came a demand for a cheap fiber to be used in cotton bagging and now all the product is being shipped north for this use.

The binder twine possibilities are regarded as most important, however, in view of the fact that nearly all the binder twine used in the world comes from Yucatan, South Mexico, and was taken over from the farmers about a year ago by the Carranza Government. It is all sold in New York at a very high price.

### FRANCE'S DAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Q.—Hitherto Queensland had made no attempt at the formation of a French Day League. This year, however, the matter was taken in hand, and no efforts were spared to make July 14, "France's Day," a great success. The Wattle Day League devoted all its energies and all the funds collected on July 13 to making a success of the French appeal.

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## IN THE ALGONQUIN PARK

There were four of us, the Skipper, a landscape painter at home, whose knowledge of woodcraft thus entitled him; the Boy, who was really a girl, but whose transformation at the point of departure was necessary and complete; the Portrait Painter, and myself—the Boy's husband, and we were in the train bound for the wilds of the Algonquin Park for a summer holiday. It was a wet day, but as we then fondly believed, wet days in the Canadian summer were usually isolated, and we had faith in a fine evening, which was justified, for just as we were dumped off at a wayside station where two cottages stood like sentinels of civilization, and the train disappeared round the corner with a toot of derision, at anyone foolish enough to leave its beaten track, the sun broke out of the west in a glory of sparkling light. An eight-mile walk and a three-mile paddle lay between us and our camp, and had to be made before dark, so a very few minutes in one of the aforesaid cottages sufficed to pack away our town clothes and dress us in garments combining all the virtues except that of conventionality.

So we loaded up the canoes and dunnage on a wagon, and set off into the evening, walking quickly over hill and through valley with the sunset always before us until after a long climb, where the horses pant and the wagon bumps and groans, the last descent appears, and we drop down to the shores of a lake as the night hawks begin to wheel and twang, and the breeze dies away to a breath in the twilight. Quickly the canoes are put in the water and loaded up, and with a last word to the wagoner to meet us that day three weeks, we paddle off. The Boy and I are together, and the Skipper and the Portrait Painter. It is not long before we begin to feel a suspicious dampness about our knees—the wagon shaking must have strained the canoe a bit and it is leaking and our provisions are at stake—so, late or not, we land and bale. The other canoe has no troubles and goes ahead to pick out our way to the camping place for it is not easy to find in the last of the light, and would be almost impossible in the dark.

We arrive at last, our canoes are unloaded, and we decide to sink ours overnight, as a remedy against the leak. Work is divided, and the tents are soon up, and the smells of cooking spread in the blazing fire and call us from all other activities, for we are hungry.

Supper is over, our tents stand invitingly open as we sit round the fire nibbling our daily ration of chocolate, for the Boy, like Gilbert's Major-General, "knows precisely what is meant by commissariat" and has sternly rationed all luxuries. The stars glimmer through the trees above us, and at our feet a little river drops into the lake with a song of welcome to the wilds, while far out on the lake a loon calls his tribe around him to tell them, amid peals of derisive laughter, of our struggles with the leaky canoe. We have come far, and have far to go tomorrow, so good night!

We are awakened at sunrise by the voice of the Portrait Painter chanting something quite unnecessarily satirical about it "being best at early dawn to bid lethargic souls arise," the morning mists are swirling from off the lake and the little river chatters good morning as we make a hurried toilet and get breakfast. The leaky canoe is hauled out and found to be cured, and everything is got ready for departure. Our way lies up the chattering rapid; too shallow for anything but wading, which is less trouble than portaging; so in we all go, the water up to our thighs, slipping, sliding and pulling the canoes along with us. Soon we are cut into quiet water, and as all day we continue paddling across lakes, up quiet rivers, round endless turns and bends, starting the feeding deer at sudden corners, or disturbing the prowling flight of giant fish hawks. Trackless pine woods shut in upon us and then open out, only to shut in again. We pass an old lumber camp with its great log shanties and stables, now only the home of the porcupine and ground hog. At last the canoes shut in with a hill, our lake becomes a river with a swirling current and a high and mossy dam bars our way. Our camp lies before us and a portage is necessary.

On again next day up rapids and across lakes where the loons give exhibitions of fancy diving such as Annette Kellerman herself never surpassed, and a stray sea gull rides on the water like a toy boat in the sun. We waded our last rapid and our lake lies before us, widening out and out with bay and headland into a dancing distance. Flapping herons rise clumsily from their fishing and a thicket crashes with the flight of an unseen deer.

Our camp is an open meadow sloping to the lake, a lone forsaken lumber camp, so long forsaken indeed that no vestige seemingly remains until the Skipper, ever resourceful, goes prowling into the woods, and by and by emerges with a remnant of an old iron stove, an invaluable adjunct to our camp fire. Our tents are pitched, and off we go with axes cut a foot-deep balsam bed upon which we vow we would not change places with the princess and all her mattresses of down. This is to be our permanent camp, and from here we make forays for food, picking wild raspberries and blackberries, and returning to camp in the sunset glow where the deer, standing like golden statues against the dark pines, watch us curiously and unafraid.

There is no sound and I poke the Boy in the back and whisper, "The camera." But it is too late, we are not 10 feet from his tail when he hears or smells, and with a splash and a leap he is on the bank, and with one breathless backward look at the disturbers of his peace he bounds off whistling and sneezing into a marshy fastness. Once the Skipper and the Portrait Painter are paddling across the head of our bay. A fine buck decides to make the same trip, and their ways converge so that soon they are paddling alongside him near enough to pat the wide-eyed swimmer with a paddle. Then with a scratch and a crunch he is on his feet, and crashing off through the woods, no doubt to tell his tribe of the most extraordinary adventure of his life.

And here we live, getting up with the sun; at night talking round the camp fire of old places and old friends; the painters reviewing Paris and all its memories, while the embers die, and the great moon rises pale above the birch trees, and silvers the dark ripples of our bay. And then came the rain—days and days of rain. The Skipper had been sketching from our landing, and as he painted the rain clouds descended and blotted out the landscape, and the first gusts came driving across the lake and pattering on his palette. That sketch now hangs by our fire-side, a gift in memory. How it rained; day and night it poured, and we cooked hurried meals and retired to our tents to wait for fine weather. At last, we could stand it no longer, and the attractions of a certain log shelter but we knew of a mile or two away began to grow irresistible. So leaving our tents standing, and packing everything else we made the boat in a tropical downpour and race for shelter. We are soon there, and it is not long before we have a blazing fire in the tent, and the rain begins to steam with drying clothes, and we sit down to take stock of our new abode. It is a rectangular hut, with a stove at one end and two double bunks at the other, many pegs and shelves, and a priceless supply of dry firewood. We look out on a small clearing in the pines sloping down to the lake where the rain is blotting out the distant shore.

The Boy has been looking out of the window and makes a startled exclamation, "There's a canoe coming." And there was, straight for the landing. There was no evasion; camp laws demanded a hearty welcome, but we should have a crowded night. They arrived dripping, a man, a girl, and a guide, with a tale of a five-mile portage through soaking woods, and a rough crossing of the great lake above in a too-heavily loaded canoe. Soon a cooperative meal is ready. There was butter, which we hadn't seen for weeks, oranges which we hadn't even dreamt of. They were shamelessly extravagant and prodigal with everything, for they were at the end of their trip. All night the rain thrashed down, and in spite of cramped quarters we blessed the dry roof and our foresight in seeking it. Our visitors left in the morning in a sudden burst of sunshine, but at sunset down came the rain again, but now we were able to chuckle, and the Boy mended dilapidated clothes, and the Portrait Painter tried to sole a pair of decayed shoes with birch bark, achieving an appearance reminiscent of a certain popular screen favorite in one of his more disreputable roles. Gradually with a d. y. of mighty showers the weather cleared. Out upon the lake the loons fairly danced and shouted for joy, and in the still warm twilight the quiet bay was furrowed with the heads of a beaver family seeking food for their little ones, or joy diving with mighty tail slaps.

And so we leave it all: we have heard no word from the world for weeks, we are brown with the sun and wind; we have many sketches and photographs, and as we make our last camp by the little rapid, and dine off the very last remnants of our supplies, we pass a word of thanks to the Boy for his marvelous commissariat, which has satisfied us, with nothing whatever to spare, up to the last hour.

I. J.

## ALLIES' OFFICERS AT NAVY YARD

A commission of British, French, Italian and United States Army and Navy officers visited the Charlestown Navy Yard today, this being one stop on a tour of inspection they are making of every Army and Navy post in the United States. Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the navy yard and Capt. A. H. Robertson received them, holding a formal reception before sending the visitors on a trip around Boston Harbor.

Thirteen French Navy sailors arrived at the navy yard, this morning and were immediately transferred to Commonwealth Pier where they will be shown some United States naval training and, in turn, will teach the bluejackets French as it is spoken in the French Navy. This is only the first of a detachment of 100 French sailors detailed to the yard.

## JOHNSTON LINER SUNK BY GERMANS

AN AMERICAN PORT—After escaping attack from a German submarine, a transatlantic liner reached port on Thursday bringing tidings of the destruction of one of the Johnston liners by the Germans.

Officers of the vessel said that the submarine was sighted off the Irish coast, just as she began her attack on the other steamer. The Johnston steamer, which was identified by her funnel characteristics, was evidently bound to an English port. The submarine had launched a torpedo which, it was thought, struck the vessel squarely, for she began to settle. The crew took to the boats, and so far, as known all were saved.

## SENATE'S DELAY ACCOUNTED FOR

Lack of Rigid Cloture Rule and Conference Methods of Shaping Legislation Found Causes of Waste—Loyalty Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Analysis of the dilatory tactics of the Senate on the war legislation, in face of the country's demands for aggressiveness in Congress, reveals four chief causes underlying the continued procrastination, namely, the lack of a rigid cloture rule, wasted efforts due to the conference-committee method of perfecting legislation, narrowness of vision on the part of some members, and lastly the lamentable fact that certain senators are believed to have shown a disposition to be more interested in the cause of the enemy than in their own.

These appear to be the chief stumbling blocks which the President has encountered at the Capitol in his endeavors to frame broad plans for the conduct of the war. But there are other difficulties, among them selfishness and provincialism of men in politics, even under the stress of war, and the apparent failure of Congress, as well as the people of the United States, to obtain a comprehensive grasp of the tremendous proportions of the conflict that stares the country in the face, and for which it is being urged to prepare with all due speed.

For many years vigorous efforts have been made to have the Senate adopt a cloture rule by means of which unnecessary debate and filibuster can be cut off. But "the greatest deliberative body in the world," so called, resists such attempts.

The United States Senate is famously regarded for its love of talk, and in particular, and more often having not the slightest bearing upon the question under immediate consideration. Another idiosyncrasy was described recently by Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi who, in the tension of controversy announced on the floor, "the Senate of the United States is the only place in the world I know of where it is improper to call a man a gentleman." He was alluding to the rule which requires a member invariably to address another as "the senator" from so-and-so. Pressure from the White House was instrumental last spring in having the Senate adopt a mild cloture rule. The prediction was then made that it would prove worthless, except on rare occasions. This prediction seems to have been fulfilled by the inactivity of the new rule to check the delay on the food bill and other recent legislation. It is believed, furthermore, that only a most aggravated condition, such as the war may develop at any moment, will cause the Senate materially to strengthen the rule.

A practice frequently bewailed at the Capitol permits all the "legislation" to be perfected behind closed doors by joint Senate and House conference committees. The report of a conference committee must be accepted in toto or rejected. Frequently with the view of saving time, important measures are introduced simultaneously in House and Senate, as was the food bill, at the request of the President. They are acted on by both branches at the same time, and then sent to conference. It is declared that this practice invariably prolongs the day of final passage of bills, chiefly because of the nearly insurmountable difficulties which the conferees face in the way of harmonizing the divergent views of the two houses.

In this same connection difficulties believed wholly unnecessary are often manufactured in the Senate, when that body, assuming what to many appears to be an air of superiority over the House of Representatives, completely rewrites a bill which has originated in the lower branch. Such an attitude nearly always is the signal for a long-drawn out conference fight.

It has been a matter of comment that senators and representatives, too, for that matter, often appear to legislate with considerable regard for keeping their "home political fences" in repair. This tendency is believed to have cropped out to an almost serious extent in the making of war legislation. Rather than take quick action and pass a law designed along broad lines to meet the emergency, the tendency to go far afield into narrow details has been noted, materially slowing down the legislative machinery.

It has been said that there never has been a time when the wholehearted support of Congress and the people of the country was more due the Government than today, in the interest of national security and defense. A growing realization of this fact throughout the nation is making all the more intolerable efforts of some members of Congress to obstruct the progress of war preparations. Though these so-called obstructionists, whose sympathies have been said to appear more on the side of the foe than with their own countrymen, have made a strong appeal to public opinion, their efforts have been disregarded, even abhorred, by the masses, who have held such actions to "border the ragged edge of treason." As public sentiment more strongly lines up with the President, those in Congress who, regardless of party ties, are supporting the commander-in-chief, feel certain that the obstructors and their work will be relegated to oblivion.

## NAVAL ABBREVIATIONS

In order to simplify the classification of the official personnel at the Charlestown Navy Yard, the abbreviations, to be placed after names, have been issued by the commandant:

U. S. N., after regular officers of the United States Navy; U. S. N. R. F., members of the United States Naval Reserve Force; N. N. V., National Naval Volunteers; N. M. of (name of State), Naval Militia; U. S. N. (retired), retired Navy officers; U. S. C. G., United States Coast Guard; P. H. S., Public Health Service; U. S. T., Temporary Members of the Navy. It was announced that Camp Hingham would be put in commission next Monday.

## LABOR DISPUTES TO BE ADJUSTED

Council of National Defense to Provide Against Interruption of Work Involving Government Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A labor adjustment committee of nine members, which will have jurisdiction over all disputes concerning wages or conditions of employment in all establishments having contracts with the Government, will be created soon by the Council of National Defense, according to an announcement issued to that effect.

The council has issued the following statement, defining the functions of the new body:

"First—There shall be created by the Council of National Defense a labor adjustment commission, to be composed of nine members, three members representative of the Government, three members representative of employers, and three members representative of labor. Vacancies shall be filled by representatives of the same elements selected in the same manner. The commission shall have jurisdiction over all disputes concerning wages or conditions of employment in all establishments having contracts with the Government, in accordance with the eight-hour law of June 19, 1912, or March 3, 1913, and shall hear and determine all labor disputes in which more than 1000 workers are directly affected.

It shall also have authority to appoint, from time to time, labor adjustment committees to hear and determine such labor disputes as may be assigned to them by the commission, where less than 1000 workers are directly affected, such committee to be representative of the same elements as the commission. The awards of the labor adjustment commission or the labor adjustment committees appointed by it, shall be made in each case not more than 30 days after the case has been submitted to the commission, and shall be binding upon the employers and the employees in the plant or plants affected for such period as may be expressed in the award, but not longer than 60 days after the close of the war. In all hearings before the commission or committee, the employers and employees affected shall have the right to be represented in the presentation of their respective cases by such persons as they may select, under such rules as the commission may prescribe.

"Second—That in every contract hereafter made by the Government in accordance with the eight-hour law of June 19, 1912, or March 3, 1913, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics, there shall be included the following stipulations: That wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours' work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours work in excess of eight hours. That whenever a labor dispute arises in any establishment under contract with the Government in accordance with the provisions of the eight-hour law of June 19, 1912, or March 3, 1913, which the employers and employees or their representatives are unable mutually to adjust, and a strike or lockout seems imminent, the Department of Labor may, on its own initiative, or at the request of the employers, the employees, or the department whose contract is affected, appoint a mediator who shall, on behalf of the Government, endeavor to bring about a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the dispute. The mediator just appointed is unable to bring about a mutual agreement, the question or questions in dispute shall be submitted for adjudication to the adjustment commission created by the Council of National Defense, to be continued pending its decisions. Every contractor and subcontractor shall agree to accept and abide by the decision of the labor adjustment commission or labor adjustment committee, as the case may be, and every worker accepting employment in any plant within the jurisdiction of the adjustment commission shall do so with the definite understanding and agreement that he will accept and abide by the decisions of the adjustment commission or the adjustment committee, as the case may be, in the settlement of any question affecting labor submitted to it for adjudication."

## HARBORS BILL NOW A LAW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Rivers and Harbors bill, appropriating approximately \$27,000,000, became a law on Thursday with President Wilson's signature.

## UTAH COPPER REPORT

The Utah Copper Company report for quarter ended June 30, 1917, shows net profit of \$10,563,541, or at the rate of \$26.00 a share per annum. In the previous quarter net profits were \$7,246,318, or at a \$17.71 rate.

## GOVERNOR ASKS EXEMPT RULING

Mr. McCall Seeks Decision on Aliens Claiming Dependents Abroad and on Large Employers of Labor

To satisfy the hundreds of queries regarding exemption on the grounds of dependent and occupations, Governor McCall today telegraphed to Provost Marshal-General Crowder at Washington to find out whether men with dependents in foreign countries and large employers of labor working on manufactures not for military forces are eligible for exemption.

"Many inquiries have been made of us," the telegram states, "as to just what the words 'National interest in the emergency' are intended to cover. Does it apply to persons engaged in industry which manufactures no material or supplies for the military forces? Does it include a person who is an employer of labor to quite some extent so that if called to service his business would be shut down and his employees thrown out of work, some having families dependent upon them? It is maintained by some that it is for the best interest of the country that such an industry be not shut down, and such employer should be discharged from draft, though his industry furnishes no material or supplies for military forces."

District boards 4 and 5 received this morning the first batch of certified lists of men ready for military service. Three of the lists were addressed to the fifth district board and the other two to the fourth district board, both of which have their headquarters in room 380, State House.

The list showed that 76 men have been certified by Boston Div. 7, 47 by Boston Div. 21, 41 by Boston Div. 24, 51 by Somerville Div. 1, and 42 by State Div. 31 (Lexington, Belmont and Watertown), making a total of 257 to date. The lower boards will certify from day to day the names and address of those ready for military service.

It was announced at the headquarters of districts 4 and 5 that a meeting of all the members of the six district boards of the State has been called for Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At this meeting, to be held in room 380, State House, the board members will discuss rules of procedure with a view of establishing uniformity.

Charles F. Gettemy, Director of Military Enrollment, reported this morning that he had received instructions from Washington to the effect that Y. M. C. A. workers at Army camps are not exempt from the draft because of this service.

## LAW TO BREAK COAL COMBINE

(Continued from page one)

ness, but the commission cannot act until so directed by the President. When this direction is given, however, the Trade Board will be in a splendid position to take immediate control of the trade. It has recently conducted broad investigations into the coal business, and there is little about it that remains to be learned.

The car service law grants the Interstate Commerce Commission the undeniable right to compel the railroads to keep the cars moving and to use them where most needed. This, with the preferential shipment act, affords the instrumentality for sending merchandise and other food, fuel or ammunition and supplies just where they are most necessary, and in the quantity needed to meet the demands of the moment.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, who has been most active in obtaining the enactment of these three laws, in discussing the prospects for winter with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, declared:

"I have not the least doubt that these laws will be adequate to meet the situation now facing the United States. Unquestionably, if the powers contained in the food bill are put into effect, the people of the country will not have to submit to being robbed by the coal men as they were last winter."

Senator Pomerene sees that drastic action must be had to lower prices, and says:

"The primary cause for the increase in these prices has not been car shortage. It has not been the rule of supply and demand. It has been, as some of the operators themselves said, the 'human element' which permitted the operators to get all the necessities of the situation would permit them to get."

"Conditions prevail in certain localities whereby there may be a lack of coal miners, in others lack of coal supply, but speaking generally, throughout the country the car supply has been greater or as great during the last six months as it was during the corresponding six months of last year or the year before. That is conclusively evidenced by the fact that more coal has been mined and transported than ever before."

"The coal operators say 'furnish us cars and we will furnish the coal at reasonable prices.' The railroads have enough shortcomings to answer for, but that does not justify these operators, when they have had more coal hauled by the railroads than ever before in their experience, in charging two or three times the normal prices."

"The logic of the situation is this: We have a supply of coal on hand. It is taken to an industrial center. The consumers have become somewhat nervous and afraid their supply is going to give out, and they begin to bid. The price has gone up to \$6 and \$7 per ton, even \$8 and \$9 per

ton for domestic purposes. The operators try to excuse themselves under the law of supply and demand. They would be nearer the truth if they would state the fact that their greed for high profits is such that they are willing to take the last farthing out of the consumers' pockets if they can get it."

"They place the responsibility on the consumers, but while the consumers are complaining upon this subject I have yet to hear that any consumer ever knocked down an operator and forced these excessive prices into the operators' pockets."

Senator Pomerene believes his amendment to the food bill will have a beneficial effect throughout the country, even in remote New England, where it is said there has been no spot coal in five weeks. The transportation problem offers one obstacle, but the Senator feels that even this can be overcome, and that high prices in New England cannot prevail this winter.

Senator Husting of Wisconsin is concerned over the coal situation in the Northwest, and says:

"Unless extraordinary means, drastic means, are used in the next few weeks, the Northwest will find itself in the midst of winter without any supply of coal, notwithstanding any amount in abundance by those who claim absolute control and ownership of the coal."

"I have just returned from a trip to Wisconsin. I took occasion to look into our coal situation there. Our coal warehouses are empty. Milwaukee, I have been informed, has 70 per cent of its normal supply for this time of the year, but outside of Milwaukee the State has only a negligible percentage of its supply."

"Thousands and thousands of tons of shipping are going up the Great Lakes empty. We have great ore-carrying vessels that carry ore from Duluth to Eastern ports, to Ohio ports, to Erie, Pa., and to Buffalo, N. Y., and ordinarily haul coal back again. These ore freighters probably can load 10,000 tons or more of ore. They carry ore from Duluth to the lake ports I have mentioned, but are now going back empty to Superior, instead of hauling coal to the Northwest, and they are soon going to need it there."

"When you inquire into the reason why that is, these ship men say the coal men do not furnish them any coal to carry. When you ask the railroad men, they say that the coal men at the mines refuse to furnish coal to load the cars. When you go to the coal men they say that the railroads do not furnish the cars, and all the time the price is advancing, and next month, when the frost comes on and we have got to have coal to heat our houses, there will not be any coal in the Northwest."

"It shows how helpless this Government is when it is in the clutches of men who run public utilities and coal mines, and things of that sort, for themselves, as their private property."

Miners already have signified their dislike of the Pomerene amendment, because of the wage-fixing clause. The United Mine Workers of America are "unalterably opposed" to the Federal Trade Commission being given this exclusive right, and want representation on the price-fixing board.

## HARVARD LAW SCHOOL CHANGES

Harvard Law School will go on during the coming school year with regular courses, though about 60 per cent of the first and second-year classes have entered Government war service.

Several changes in the faculty have been announced. Prof. Albert M. Kales, professor of law for 1916-17, has resumed the practice of law in Chicago, Ill. His successor is Prof. Henry M. Bates, a professor of law and dean of the Law School in the University of Michigan. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and of Northwestern University Law School. He practiced law in Chicago from 1892 to 1903, then was made professor of law in the University of Michigan. In 1912-13 he was president of the Association of American Law Schools.

Prof. Chester A. McLain, who is in military service, is succeeded as Thayer teaching fellow by Prof. Francis B. Sayre, LL. B. cum laude, 1912.

Changes have been made in the curriculum as a result of these changes in the teaching force. In the first year, Professor Bates will give the course in torts with Prof. Roscoe Pound. In the second year, Prof. Joseph Warren will give the whole of the course in property, and Assistant Prof. Zechariah Chafee the whole course in insurance.

In the third year, the course in partnership will be given by Professor Bates, the course in property by Prof. J. I. Westengard and the course in contracts and combinations in restraint of trade by Prof. Felix Frankfurter. In the graduate year, Prof. Eugene Wambaugh will give the course in history of the common law, and also a new course in constitutional law dealing with constitutional problems of the war.

## COMMISSION FORM FAVORED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A commission form of government was favored by a unanimous vote at a meeting of the East St. Louis Rotary Club. The resolution was presented by John L. Perot, President N. C. McLean, according to the Globe-Democrat, was to name a committee of five to make preliminary arrangements for having a commission form of government adopted this fall.

## FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nomination of Selden G. Hopkins, Cheyenne, Wyo., to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was sent to the Senate today by the President.

## SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA URGED

Opinion Gathered From Members of Commission Headed by Mr. Root—Help of More Soldiers Said Not to Be Needed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the United States should furnish supplies and railway rolling stock to the Russian soldiers in the field rather than send troops to assist them, is said to be the general opinion of the commission, headed by Elihu Root, which has just returned from Russia. It is authoritatively stated that Charles Edward Russell is the only commissioner who believes it desirable to put soldiers from the United States on Russian soil, and that the others are convinced that their presence would be detrimental rather than helpful to the armies of the new democracy.

Mr. Root and his associates on the mission had luncheon with Secretary Lansing on Thursday and told him of their experiences and conclusions. Their written report, submitted to President Wilson, probably will not be made public.

Organization and encouragement, not men, it is explained, are Russia's needs. With 10,000,000 men under arms, Russia is believed to require no more soldiers. Rolling stock for railroads to carry supplies and equipment is one of the immediate needs. Both Russia and Rumanian forces will want supplies and equipment even more next winter than they do today, it is pointed out.

Of the greatest importance, the commissioners say, is constant encouragement from citizens and the newspapers of the United States. Anti-American propagandists, headed by former residents of this country and now financed by German money, are said to paint Americans in the blackest shade, thus discouraging Russians from accepting their good offices.

## DRAFT OPPONENTS MEET AT CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A group of people who oppose the draft law held a meeting at the Senate Military Committee room at the Capitol on Thursday, assembling under the auspices of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace.

Senator Gronna of North Dakota and Representative Keating of Colorado attended. Louis P. Lochner of New York, a member of the Ford peace party, presided.

The burden of the speeches was that a majority of the people were opposed to the draft law, and that it should be repealed. H. J. Lemkel, Republican State chairman of North Dakota, declared that the views of Senator Gronna and the views of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin agreed with the sentiments of the people of North Dakota.

The speakers included Frank Stephens of Arden, Del.; Daniel Kiefer, chairman of the National Single Tax League; T. H. Lundy, Chicago; Prof. Paul R. Dana of Columbia University; Max Eastman of New York, editor of the Masses, and a number of representatives of labor unions in Philadelphia and New York.

## Letter to President

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A letter is announced to have been sent to President Wilson by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief from Consul Smith, at Tiflis, opens as follows:

"Estimates place number of Armenian and Syrian refugees in Caucasus at 250,000, Eastern Turkey, 100,000. Total slowly increasing by newcomers; 250,000 of these without employment, large proportion women and children. Our committee anxious to branch out. Minimum estimate necessary for individual, \$3 per month; in order to meet needs of situation, minimum estimate \$500,000 per month. Conditions reported in previous telegrams now more acute. Strongly urge need of support of children in their homes; 5000 now on our list, about 15,000 others require immediate help.

## HELP SOUGHT IN ARMENIAN CAUSE

The message goes on to say that provision is being made for clothing refugees and for educating boys and girls.

Three women representing the American Board of Foreign Missions, Mrs. Harry H. White, Mrs. Carl Compton, Miss Susan W. Orvis are now on their way to take up the work for girls. Others, it is said, will be sent as fast as persons volunteer and as money is made available.

AMUSEMENTS  
AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD  
**PROVINCETOWN**  
The Playhouse First Landing Place  
100 mile daylight scenery E. B. B.  
Big tree steamship, DOROTHY BRADFORD  
leave about 100 minutes, and a 4.4. Bus  
leave 8.30. CAPE COD S. & CO. T. J. H. BIL  
**NANTASKET BEACH**  
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF



## GERMAN STATE SYSTEM VIEWED

Professor Max Weber's Critical  
Survey of Government System  
in Germany Brings Down  
Wrath of the Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
—FRANKFORT, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The censorship recently imposed on Germany's leading political organ, the Frankfurter Zeitung, debarring it from giving any expression whatever to its particular political views, has now been withdrawn, although only temporarily, in consequence of representations in the Reichstag. It was the military authorities, it seems, who were responsible for the measure, which was due to the Frankfurter Zeitung's publication of a series of articles by Prof. Max Weber of Heidelberg University on "German Parliamentaryism in the Past and the Present." The whole constitutes a critical survey of the existing system of government in Germany, and the last article particularly, while ostensibly holding the system responsible, contains a commentary on the part played since 1890 by the present head of the State himself, which seems finally to have called down the wrath of the authorities. The three preceding articles were sufficiently remarkable also, and contain passages of considerable interest. The first is entitled "The Legacy of Bismarck," and begins: "The present situation of our parliamentary life is a legacy of the long rule of Prince Bismarck in Germany, and of that inner attitude which the Nation has assumed during the last generation toward his chancellorship. That attitude finds no parallel in the attitude of any other great nation toward a statesman of this magnitude. Nowhere else in the world has such unlimited admiration for the personality of a politician prompted a proud nation to sacrifice so unreservedly its own political convictions."

Proceeding to examine the reason for this, Professor Weber attributes it to what he characterizes as Bismarck's deliberate reduction of parliamentary life and political leaders to impotence. There was, he contends, plenty of political talent among the various German parties of 1867 to 1878, with the result that they by no means accepted Bismarck and his policy blindly as a later generation has done. Fully recognizing his greatness, however, they deliberately refrained, Professor Weber declares, from any attempt to overthrow him, with the intention of securing the consolidation of parliamentary prestige when a Caesar should no longer dominate the scene. Bismarck, however, took advantage of the latitude conceded him to sap the very foundations of that prestige, and to leave a race of mere political pigmies behind him, a section of whom, the conservatives, have cultivated hero-worship of "the Iron Chancellor" along lines designed to fortify their own particular conception of the State.

What then, writes Professor Weber, was his (Bismarck's) political heritage? He left a nation devoid of any kind of political education, far below the level it had already reached 20 years before; and above all a nation without any political will whatsoever, accustomed to the idea that the great statesman at its head would provide its policy for it. Further, as a consequence of the misuse of the monarchial sentiment as a cover for the advancement of his own interests in the political struggle, he left a nation accustomed to submit blindly under the aegis of "monarchial government" to what was decided concerning it, without in any way criticizing the political qualifications of those who settled themselves in Bismarck's empty seat and gathered up the reins of government with astonishing unconcern. It was in this connection that by far the greatest harm was wrought. The great statesman left behind him no political tradition whatsoever. He had neither brought up, nor even tolerated, men of independence and ripe character, and it was a further misfortune for the nation that, in addition to his wild suspicion of all the individuals who might be regarded as his possible successors, he had a son whose truly modest statesmanship qualities he overestimated to an astonishing extent. Side by side with this we have, merely as a purely negative result of his immense prestige, an utterly impotent Parliament; and in consequence a Parliament which sunk to a very low intellectual level.

Having thus traced to what he considers to be its source the existing situation in Germany today, Professor Weber goes on to his main theme, which he summarizes as "Bureaucracy and Political Leadership." His argument is that in the modern state the real power, political as well as administrative, is in the hands of the bureaucracy, and that, in consequence of the Bismarckian policy, this is especially so in Germany. Further, that while the present German bureaucracy is admirable as an administrative body, its political leadership has been a complete failure.

Germany, he writes, has been ruled since the retirement of Prince Bismarck by "officials" (in the intellectual sense of the word), because Bismarck swept out of his path every one with any pretensions of being a politician. Germany retained as before a military and civil bureaucracy superior in integrity, education, conscientiousness and intelligence to any in the world. The German conduct of the war at the front and at home also has shown on the whole what can be achieved by this means. But—the conduct of German policy for the past

generation? The kindest thing that has been said about it is that "the victories of the German Army have been won with its defeats." . . . It has become customary to blame German "diplomacy." Wrongly so, presumably. On the whole it has probably been as good as that of other countries. There has been a confusion of ideas. What has been lacking is the leadership of the State system by a politician—not by a political genius, for such a thing can be looked for only once in a century, nor even by a man of special political talent, but by a professional politician (ein Politiker überhaupt).

## NEGRO PEOPLE ARE TAUGHT HOW TO CAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau  
—PRENTISS, Miss.—Negroes of Jefferson Davis County are learning how to can by attending a moving canning school conducted by an agent of the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute. The outfit travels from community to community and exhibitions of canning, together with lectures, are given by the agent.

## BUENOS AIRES GIRLS RUN AUTOS

Custom Introduced in Argentina  
by Women of England and  
United States—Southerners  
Are Reported Careful

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
—BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—For the first time, Buenos Aires is seeing fashionably dressed young women driving big touring cars and limousines through the downtown section and along the wide boulevards. It is only within the last year that women have driven their own automobiles in this city, where women usually remain behind drawn curtains all day, and are seen in public only at the opera. But two or three English and American girls, who insisted on flying in the face of customs, have broken

the ice of prohibition for Argentine women, who are now learning to drive their own automobiles.

The number of women who have applied for permits to drive automobiles has grown rapidly within the last six months, and there are now an even hundred of them who may drive their own cars. Buenos Aires has not yet reached the stage, however, where it has women chauffeurs for public taxicabs.

Before these automobile permits can be obtained, the Argentine girl or woman who seeks one must submit to the same examination as that given to public drivers, both as to machinery and the management of the car. Technical experts who conduct these examinations say that they have found that women face the examinations and perform the tests with more calmness than men applicants. They handle the automobile with more ease and pass the motor examinations with a confidence and serenity that has been surprising to the examiners.

Another interesting fact is that the police records do not show that a single accident has ever been caused by a car driven by a woman.

## PETITION WINS VOTE ON LIQUOR

Thousands of Signatures in St.  
Louis County, Northern Min-  
nesota, Make Election a Cer-  
tainty in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
—DULUTH, Minn.—Gratifying gains are being shown in the prohibition movement over Northern Minnesota. A county option election for St. Louis County on Sept. 10 became a certainty with the filing of 244 petition sheets containing approximately 10,000 signatures.

That was 3000 names more than were necessary, according to Senator Richard Jones, manager of the county option campaign. It is contended by Mr. Jones that more than half the voting population of the county signed the petitions. In Proctor 346 signers out of 445 voters were obtained. The

disgraceful conditions that have prevailed in Buhl, Minn., which is the sole wet town among a group of others, is said by temperance workers to explain the willingness of residents of so many points in the iron ranges to see county option prevail everywhere.

According to the plans of its promoters, the county option campaign will be conducted from Virginia, and plans are being made to organize in every town and village. The Duluth end of the campaign will be conducted by the same committee that managed two successful fights to place the city in the dry column.

The bone dry rule that went into effect in Duluth on July 1 is working out satisfactorily. The importing of liquor by brewers' wagons from Superior, Wis., has been stopped. Five more cases against the drivers of wagons that had been pending were decided against the defendants and they were each fined \$100 and costs.

A striking illustration of the effect of prohibition is furnished in the report of the St. Louis county prison work farm for July. At the end of the month less than half the number of prisoners were under restraint than were reported on July 1.

## PROSPECT OF PANAMA LINE TO MOUNTAINS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—A movement is on foot here to use the higher mountains near the canal as a means of getting a change of climate quickly and cheaply for the benefit of canal employees, soldiers and others. The mountains around the head of the Chagres River are 3000 feet above the sea-level. A road built up to the summits would afford access to them in less than two hours from either terminal of the canal. A railway at a cost of several million dollars was built to reach Boquete, nearly 300 miles from Panama by sea, when a road to the Chagres highlands could have been built for half a million, not only giving access to those regions, but to rich agricultural lands.

People living in the lowlands could spend the week ends on those mountains. They could even leave Panama at the close of business, reach the mountains before dark, and return in time for business next morning.

Naturally—

# United States 'Royal Cord' Tires Were Used on World's 24-Hour Record Car

## 1898 Miles in 24 Hours

Few people believe that *any* tire could live through much more than an hour or two of such terrific speed with the thermometer over ninety degrees.

"Friction-heat plus atmospheric-heat," contend the doubtful ones, "would be too severe a combination for anything made of rubber and fabric."

But in spite of all this—on August 1st at Sheepshead Speedway, a Chalmers stock chassis driven by "Joe" Dawson was started on its way to lower the world's 24-hour record—and *succeeded*.

The car was equipped with the tires known as the "coolest running" tires in the world—the *United States 'Royal Cord' Tires*.

They were selected by the driver, after a comparative test, as the fastest of the cord tires tested.

If the tires had failed to live up to their great reputation, it would have been practically an insurmountable handicap for the car.

But—with the car averaging the terrific pace of over 79 miles an hour for the whole 24 hours,

—with the thermometer averaging over 90 degrees, at times 'way over 100 degrees,

—the *United States 'Royal Cord' Tires* stood up to their work so thoroughly as to make this amazing record a fact.

If a tire will stand up under such abnormal strain as this,

—what will it do for you under normal conditions?

If you want to "forget tire trouble" and get real tire economy, put *United States 'Royal Cords'* on your car.

## United States Tires Are Good Tires

'Royal Cord' 'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Plain'

A tire for every need of price and use

Also Tires for Motor Trucks, Motorcycles, Bicycles, and Aeroplanes



## WAR INSURANCE BILL PRESENTED

It Provides for Soldiers, Nurses and Dependents—A Substitute for the Civil War Pension System

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bearing the President's stamp of approval and Secretary McAdoo's plea that it be made law, in justice to America's fighting men and their families, the long-expected war compensation, indemnity and insurance bill was introduced in both houses of Congress today. It represents America's first attempt to be forthcoming in providing for those whose homes are wrecked by war. Its outstanding feature is authorization of insurance for every fighting man and nurse at \$5 a year per \$1000 worth, up to \$10,000. Drafted by international experts under Secretary McAdoo's direction, the proposed law is a substitute for the Civil War pension system. It will cost the Government \$556,000,000 the first two years divided thus:

	First Year	Second Year
Family allowances	\$141,000,000	\$150,000,000
Death indemnities	3,700,000	22,000,000
Compensation for total disability	5,250,000	35,000,000
Compensation for partial disability	3,200,000	21,000,000
Insurance against death and disability	23,000,000	112,500,000
Totals	\$173,150,000	\$380,500,000

The \$10,000 worth of insurance for \$50 a year as compared with standard rates of about \$302 a year for \$10,000 for a man of 27, is possible because the Government doesn't require high priced salesmen, advertising and office.

The bill provides for the assignment of part of each man's pay to his family, for a separate allowance to be paid by the Government, for a graduated scale of payments for total or partial disability, for a death indemnity and for the insurance. If the man falls to make application for insurance on the \$7 to \$8 per \$1000 plan, and is killed, the Government presumes him to have made application for a \$5000 policy and pays his widow or his estate that amount.

For separation support of dependents the bill provides that \$15 of the enlisted man's \$33 a month go to his wife. The Government, if there are two children, gives the wife \$32.50 a month in addition to that, making the minimum income \$47.50. Five dollars additional is allotted to each additional child. The father may give more than \$15 from his pay if he wishes.

If the man's father or mother is his dependent, and he gives \$5 a month of his pay for that, the Government gives \$10. Thus a private with a wife, three children and a mother dependent can, by allotting \$20 of his \$33, get \$47.50 from the Government, making \$67.50 for his dependents.

The bill provides that a man without dependents or who does not allot half of his pay may be compelled by the Government to deposit up to half his pay with the Government at 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually.

If total disability results from injury or disease, compensation runs from a minimum of \$40 to a maximum of \$75 a month for enlisted men and up to \$200 a month for higher officers. An officer can't receive this disability allowance if he receives retirement pay.

If a man loses both legs and both arms in battle, he would receive \$40 a month, or, if he needed a nurse, \$20 more. If he had a dependent mother he would get \$10 more. If he later married, he would get \$15 more, and for each of the first two children by the marriage \$10 more, or \$105. He would be fitted with artificial arms and legs. If he wanted to start a store, he could collect a \$1000 advance on his compensation, to be paid back at the rate of \$20 a month.

If a man passes away, his funeral expenses, not to exceed \$100, will be paid. If he leaves his wife, two children and his mother, they get \$60 a month in addition to the \$5000 or \$10,000 insurance he may carry at \$8 per \$1000. Under the old pension system this family would receive only \$16 to \$24 a month.

Of the \$60 on the demise of his mother, \$10 a month would be cut off. If the wife remarried, she would get the \$50 a month for two years, when it would drop to \$25 until the first child was 18 and thereafter to \$15, being stopped altogether when the second child was 18. This holds good whether a man passed away during the war or after he is out of it, if the wounds were suffered in the United States service.

After he leaves the service he can retain his \$8 per \$1000 insurance at that rate and change it into a policy maturing earlier than the regular war policy—that is, before his career ends.

All soldier insurance is non-assignable and free from the claims of creditors of the insured or the beneficiary. The object of this insurance clause is to forestall any future attempts at pension legislation.

The bill provides for reorganization of the war risk insurance bureau of the Treasury Department to handle this phase of the law. It divides the bureau into two sections, one on marine and seamen's insurance and the other on military and naval insurance. Each division will be under a commissioner controlled by the bureau.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Simmons and in the House by Representative Alexander. It will be pressed to passage this session.

"Because we are drafting and compelling men to make, if necessary, the supreme sacrifice, a higher obligation rests on the government to mitigate the horrors of war for the fight-

ing man and his dependents," Secretary McAdoo declared in a letter to President Wilson, explaining the measure. "The compensation should not be offered as a gratuity, nor deferred until the end of the war. The wives, children and other dependents should not be left as in other wars, to uncertain charity. The men should know in advance that if they come back armless, legless, sightless, they are not going to be left to uncertainties of future legislation or to the scandal of old pension systems. "It may be suggested that the cost of this system is too great. I have no patience with such a suggestion; only compassion. If the annual cost of doing justice to our fighting men and their families should be five, six or seven hundred million dollars per annum, it is insignificant compared with what those men do for their country. We are contemplating expenditures during 1918 exceeding \$10,000,000,000, for the war, for the creation of armies and death-dealing instruments to be used in destroying enough life to restore peace and justice to the world. Should we hesitate to spend an amount equal to only 6 per cent of that for the protection of the widows and orphans, the dependent and the injured, who, after all, make the greatest sacrifices?"

## BISBEE BANS I. W. W. MEMBERS

BISBEE, Ariz.—After investigating the deportations of 1200 Industrial Workers of the World from the Warren copper mining district, Atty-Gen. Wiley Jones yesterday gave the first intimation of conclusions he has reached when, in addressing an audience of women, he declared:

"No Industrial Workers of the World ought to have labor in this district or any other district; they cannot be tolerated. There is no place for such doctrine as theirs under the American flag."

Many of his hearers were wives of deported men. Mr. Jones said he had told women whose husbands belong to the I. W. W. that they should not expect them to return here, for they would never obtain employment. Governor Campbell arrived here last night to address a second gathering of women today.

## SECOND PLATTSBURG GROUP IS NAMED

Names of the 763 successful applicants for the second and concluding Plattsburg Training Camp for reserve officers in the United States National Army were made public at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department of the Army in Boston today. These men are expected to start training on Aug. 27, two weeks after the close of the first camp. There were 2147 names considered in raising Massachusetts' quota. These included, it was announced last night, the following:

Notified to report but failing to do so, 132; not selected to report, 466; rejected physically, 383; examined but not marked high enough for principal or alternate, 230; voluntarily withdrawn, 47; applicants examined temporarily residing in Massachusetts, belonging to other areas, 25; applicants examined in other areas, belonging to Massachusetts' quota, 25.

Governor Praises Air Service Governor McCall has sent a telegram to Lieut. Charles J. Glidden, aeronautical officer of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army, commenting on an American air service. The telegram follows:

Admittedly no branch of the service is of greater importance than the air service. Every energy should be exerted to make it highly efficient to the end that our part in the struggle will be marked by substantial success. In appealing for men for this service Lieut. Glidden brings out what the air offers in the future as a commercial project for both passenger and freight carrying and he says it is the war aviators of today who will be able to obtain positions as drivers of these new vehicles. The unusual opportunity of learning this new business and being paid, fed and clothed during the process is attracting a large number of men.

## G. A. R. DECORATION PLAN DECIDED

A city decoration scheme in honor of the visiting members of the Grand Army of the Republic during their national encampment here, Aug. 19-25, were decided on at a conference between Mayor Curley, J. Payson Bradley, chairman of the G. A. R. committee on decorations, and Ralph Adams Cram, the city planner, in the Mayor's office today.

There will be a court of honor in Copley Square. The Public Library, Old South Building, City Hall, Faneuil Hall, the Old State House, the Hotel Vendome headquarters, and the grandstand in Tremont Street, are to be decorated.

"This is not an occasion for elaborate feasts and bunting," said Mr. Cram. "We propose to use the United States flag alone as much as possible." Mr. Bradley wishes every householder in the city display the Stars and Stripes during encampment week.

## NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR SOLDIERS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Night schools for men who have been drafted for the United States Army have been opened with a satisfactory attendance, says a Paducah correspondent of the Courier-Journal. There are four schools in operation, being located at Lone Oak, Shinn Bridge, Rossington and Rowlandtown. The first three schools are in the county. The special moonlight course tendered to those who cannot read or write has found favor with the drafted men and County Superintendent M. V. Miller is pleased with the progress being made.

## DEPENDENTS TO EXEMPT FEWER

New Ruling From Washington Is Rigidly Applied in Malden and Results in Filling Quota With Many Married Men

Malden exemption division 1 filled its quota last night, being the first division in the State to do so, by rigidly following the new ruling from Washington to the effect that married men are not to be excused from service in the draft army merely because they have dependents.

Judge Charles M. Bruce, chairman of the Malden board, in commenting upon the board's action in turning down 57 exemption pleas, declared that the sentiment of himself and his colleagues was that the dependents of any man now earning \$15 or less will get nearly as much money with the man in the Army.

"These men with dependents will get from \$60 to \$80 a month when they go into service. This includes Both Federal and State pay. They will get their board and other personal provision from the Government, thus there will be one less in the family to be provided for than while he is at home. By refusing these 57 dependency claims the Malden board fills its quota of 152 men."

Congressman James A. Gallivan has sent a letter to Brig-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder at Washington, opposing the new order taking married men with young children. Congressman Gallivan says he would never have voted for the conscription bill if he had known those men would be taken. He said that when the bill was being discussed the Committee on Military Affairs assured Congress that this condition would not arise.

Judge Bruce says that the preservation of the State is the main issue at the present time, not the dissolution of it. If it is the desire of the country to establish an army we must have men. If every one who claims exemption is passed up, no army will be forthcoming. The old-time way of taking the married men first is the right way; they have done their duty toward the State, have their families, and we need to leave the young, unmarried men at home to do their work before being called, he says.

"If all men are exempted simply because they have a wife or children or some sort of family, the country probably couldn't raise an army of 800,000 out of the 10,000,000 men between the designated ages. Should another call come between the next ages, practically every man would be married, and we could raise no army at all," he continued.

"All these men have received many advantages at the hands of the State, many of them merely for the sum of \$2 poll tax. Now is the time for them to equal things up and help pay it back by doing their duty."

"The country is in a critical state. The people don't realize its condition for the real truth has not been told them. If men want a place in which to earn their salaries it is their duty to go to the front, otherwise they are liable to have no place in which to earn after a while. We have got to establish the meaning of the 'word man, and not person, in this country; there is too much stress laid on the word person at the present time." The English plan was the only proper one to follow, Judge Bruce believes. Every man filed a list of his dependents, and they were looked after by the Government.

## Officers Chosen

Commissions Given Plattsburg Men Announced

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under instructions from Adjutant-General McCall, the names of men given commissions from the Reserve Officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., are made known. Appointments of majors, captains and lieutenants are announced, covering a large number of posts in the infantry service a considerable number in the artillery service and a small number in the cavalry service. Appointments in the Ordnance Department, the Quartermaster's Department and the Adjutant-General's Department are also included, together with a short list of special commissions.

The men are appointed to the grade of major, captain or lieutenant. They are taken from the nine companies of infantry and given appointments almost wholly in the Officers Reserve Corps, though a few are given posts in the national Army.

Likewise a number of men are taken from the First Troop of Cavalry and are given cavalry posts in the Officers Reserve Corps, while one man is appointed a lieutenant in the national Army. Men from the three batteries in the same way are given artillery commissions, while one captain and one lieutenant are named for the national Army.

## NO MORE WHEAT FOR MAKING ALCOHOL

OTTAWA, Ont.—Definite regulations for restricting the use of beef, bacon and white bread in public eating places, and for prohibiting the use of wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol, have been promulgated by an order in council at the instance of the Food Controller. The serving of beef and bacon is prohibited on Tuesdays and Fridays, and at more than one meal on any other day. Substitutes, such as corn bread, oat cakes, potatoes, etc., must be pro-

vided at every meal at which white bread is served.

The term "public eating places" includes any hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, club, or other place where meals to the number of 25 per day are served to persons other than members of the household of the proprietor. In all such places there must be prominently displayed a printed notice to the effect that all persons in ordering their food ought to consider the needs of Great Britain and her allies and their armies for wheat, beef and bacon, and that the Food Controller requires the public to do everything in its power to make these commodities available by eating as little as possible of them and by making use of substitutes and avoiding waste.

The regulation relating to the use of wheat in the manufacture of alcohol reads: "No person shall use any wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol unless such alcohol is to be used for manufacturing or munitions purposes, and no person shall use wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol for manufacturing or munitions purposes unless such person has obtained a license from the Food Controller of Canada. No fee shall be payable for any such license."

Heavy penalties are provided under the order for violation of the regulations.

## GUARD RESERVES ASKED TO REPORT

It has been brought to the attention of the Adjutant-General's office recently that there are many members of the National Guard enlisted reserve who have failed to report for duty, and it is the intention of the Federal Government to search out these men, if necessary, by means of the secret service agents. It is probable, however, that most of the reserve who have not yet reported have never been notified that they should report, the Adjutant-General thinks. Some of this class have come to the Adjutant-General's office for information as to their duty in the matter, but many have failed to take that trouble.

It is possible that the former captains of many of the men failed to notify the Adjutant-General's office when their term of active service had expired, so that it was impossible for the office to keep track of the men after they have been discharged. Colonel Stevens, therefore, is advising that all of the enlisted reserve, who have not received notice, as well as those who have, should report for duty at once.

## ATTACK MADE ON LORD ATHELSTANE

MONTREAL, Que.—The summer residence at Cartierville of Lord Athelstane, publisher of the Montreal Star, was dynamited last night. Lord Athelstane was at home at the time, but was not injured. The house, however, was badly damaged. The Montreal Star has been a warm advocate of conscription.

Lord Athelstane has, for some time past, been receiving numerous threatening letters, posted in the United States, warning him that the passage of the Canadian conscription bill would result in his "death within 10 days and in the death of other prominent persons" in Montreal and Ottawa.

Other members of his family were in the house at the time of the explosion but nobody was hurt.

## SOCIALIST LEADERS ADDRESS MEETINGS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—During the parliamentary vacation, German Socialist leaders are addressing mass meetings in the provinces. Dr. David of the Socialist majority held a successful meeting at Mainz, at which he declared what the people wanted was a free Germany which was the best guarantee of a lasting peace.

At Mannheim, however, Herr Scheidemann was severely heckled by minority Socialists. Meanwhile, a meeting of some 8000 Essen miners to discuss coal production, food and the wages question developed into an impressive demonstration in favor of peace by agreement and democratic reform, despite the fact that, as the Vorwärts points out, Essen is the center of Pan-German propaganda.

## SHORT-WEIGHT ICE CASES IN COURT

Cases of the drivers of ice teams of the Independent Ice Company, charged with giving short-weight ice in the Winthrop district were continued until next Friday by Judge Joseph J. Murley in the East Boston Municipal Court today, for further hearing of evidence. Harry A. Flinders appeared for the ice company. Winthrop housewives said that they had no complaint against the men, but inspectors of the Boston Sealer of Weights and Measures Department stated that on weighing deliveries 30 minutes after being placed in the housekeeper's ice chest, a shortage of from 11 to 25 pounds found in several instances. Drivers in court were John V. Burns, Leon Kelly and Thomas Madden.

## G. A. R. POST CELEBRATES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—E. K. Wilcox Post, G. A. R., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday in Memorial Hall. The early history of the post was told by James L. Bowen, W. H. Wormstead of Kansas City, Mo., former vice-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, who was on his way to Boston for the national encampment of the G. A. R. This month, Alderman Giles Blague, Mrs. S. Anne Starkweather of Adams, department president of the Woman's Relief Corps, and the Rev. R. B. Fisher of the Sons of Veterans, also spoke.

## BOSTON TO HAVE PUBLIC MARKETS

Six to Be Opened Next Week on City Playgrounds With Others to Follow if Streets May Legally Be Used

At a conference held in Mayor Curley's office this morning it was decided that Boston will have free public markets, that they will be opened next week in six of the city's playgrounds, that the Mayor will appeal to Governor McCall to direct Stephen O'Meara, Commissioner of Police, to recede from his attitude refusing to sanction the establishing of markets in the public squares on the ground that he cannot do so legally, and that if the police restrictions are removed the farmers may come into Boston and sell their vegetables direct from wagons to the people.

When a letter was read from the police commissioner stating that Superintendent Michael J. Crowley had been invited to attend the conference this morning and reiterating the commissioner's attitude that the public markets could not be held legally in the streets and squares of Boston, the Mayor declared he would ask J. Frank O'Hare of the State Food Administrator's advisory board, to ask Governor McCall to direct "his employee, the police commissioner, to recede temporarily from this rigid interpretation of the law."

The Mayor made it plain that he had very little faith in the success of the proposed markets in public playgrounds. He believes in street markets.

The free public markets which are to be opened next week are as follows:

Charlestown—Sullivan-Square Playground.  
Roxbury—Columbus-Avenue Playground.  
Brighton—Portsmouth-Street Playground.

South End—Randolph-Street Playground.  
South Boston—Newman-Street Park Department lot, near the Strandway and opposite Preble Street.

The Board of Street Commissioners announced today that it will give a public hearing next Tuesday at 12 noon in the hearing room on the fourth floor of City Hall Annex on a proposal to amend the street traffic regulations so as to permit farmers, hawkers and peddlers to stand their vehicles for more than 20 minutes between the hours of 6 and 9:30 a. m. in the following named public ways in the market district: Chatham Street; Commercial Street, between State and Clinton streets; South Market Street, between Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue; Commerce Street; State Street, between Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue; Central Street, between India Street and Atlantic Avenue and McKinley Square.

Those who attended the conference this morning with Mayor Curley were Chairman John H. Dillon of the Park and Recreation Commission; John K. M. L. Farquhar of the Park Department; James B. Shea, superintendent of parks; Frank A. Goodwin, acting chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners; Francis J. Brennan of the Street Department; Mrs. Robert A. Woods of the Food Conservation Committee of Boston; Miss Elizabeth Herlihy of the Boston Committee of Public Safety; Peter Conley, assistant superintendent of public markets; J. Frank O'Hare of the State Committee on Public Safety, and Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works.

## CURTIS ANTI-RESOLVE DEBATE

(Continued from page one)

this practice of appropriations go back to the adoption of the constitution in 1780, but it goes back to 1836, when public aid was given to education under private auspices. It is the established policy of the State to grant such aid. During the history of the State many millions of dollars have been paid by the State to private educational institutions and they have returned far more than the value of the money received.

Mr. Washburn of Worcester, following in support of the Bryant amendment, said that the honor of the State was involved. In 1911, the Institute of Technology found itself in financial straits and applied to the Legislature for aid. According to the practice of those years, the Legislature passed an act for an annual appropriation of \$100,000 a year for 10 years, on condition that the institute should provide free scholarships, and the appropriation should not continue for the second five years unless the institute raised \$1,000,000 as an addition to its endowment. This money was raised through the length and breadth of the land. Mr. Washburn had a letter from President Warren saying that the money was raised in almost every state. Givers asked what Massachusetts was doing and they were told the conditions of the gift. The conditions were complied with on the part of Technology. The case of the Worcester Polytechnic is on all fours with this, except in the amount of money.

Four years remain for the State payments to Technology and five for Polytechnic, involving \$400,000 for Technology and \$250,000 for Polytechnic.

As to the objection that such a condition ought not to be added to a constitutional amendment, it has been the glory of the State that it has always favored substance rather than form, he said, and he hoped that the convention would regard the sacred obligation of the State.

Mr. Lomasney of Boston opposed the Bryant amendment. If there was a contract between the State and these

institutions, the help of the United States Supreme Court could be invoked to compel payment. Mr. Lomasney doubted whether there was any contract. Other educational institutions had agreed not to ask the State for help and no exceptions should be made.

Mr. Washburn said that the president of Technology told him yesterday that the institute is borrowing money to pay running expenses. Mr. Lomasney replied that he read in the papers that there was a prospect that the institute would get \$10,000,000. He was sure that the graduates of his institution, out of gratitude, would give it sufficient aid.

Mr. Felker of Northampton favored allowing the State to fulfill its agreement with Technology and Worcester Tech. He believed in the policy of State aid to worthy institutions.

Former Governor Brackett was strongly in favor of changing the Curtis amendment so that these two technical institutions could continue to receive State aid for the four or five years which remain.

Mr. Boyden of Deerfield moved an amendment to allow public appropriations to nonsectarian academies open to the public in communities therein where there is no public high school. Mr. Morton of Fall River offered an amendment to the Curtis proposition authorizing the State "to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into." Mr. Bryant offered to accept this as a substitute for his own amendment, though he was not certain it would cover the point of moral obligation, if there were no contract.

Mr. George of Haverhill offered his amendment, previously made public, to separate the antisectional provisions of the Curtis amendment from the provisions applying to nonsectarian educational and charitable institutions. One portion of the amendment was the straight prohibition of the use of public funds for any institution or purpose under denominational or ecclesiastical control.

## REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS HELD UP

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—According to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the German Chancellor has informed the Hamburg Committee for Commerce, Shipping and Industry, that as early as December, 1915, the British and German governments concluded an agreement to repatriate sailors and apprentices of the mercantile marine who were 50 and 17 years old, respectively, on December 4, 1915, and all German sailors in these categories except six apprentices have been duly repatriated.

A further treaty concluded at the end of last year provided for repatriation of all officers and sailors of merchant vessels over 45 but negotiations are not yet concluded concerning the repatriation of civilians fit for military service and ships' officers and sailors between 17 and 45. The statement adds that repatriation of civil prisoners has been generally interrupted by the unrestricted submarine campaign but negotiations for its resumption are now proceeding with the British Government.

## GERMANY IS URGED TO SPEAK OPENLY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Unlike the rest of the German press, the German Socialist Minority's organ, Leipziger Volkszeitung, appears to deduce from Mr. Lloyd George's last Queens Hall speech that the German not the British Government is responsible for the prolongation of the war. It complains that the British Premier was repeatedly able to base his statements on the obscure attitude of the German Government and that unless Germany speaks openly and unambiguously, British statesmen cannot be expected to try to bring about peace in any other way than by an endless war.

Meanwhile, the Austrian press compares the speech unfavorably with speeches of Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Balfour and doubts whether Mr. Lloyd George would conclude peace, even if Germany renounced all territorial acquisitions, since neither he nor his smoother speaking colleagues have disowned the Alsace-Lorraine war aims of France.

## CREW OF DANISH BARK SAVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Danish bark Atlantis was sunk July 9 by a German submarine's gunfire, but the crew was saved by a British destroyer, according to State Department advices today.

## FOOD STORAGE RESERVE HEAVY

Warehouse on Aug. 1 Held 48,000,000 Pounds of Frozen Poultry—Heavy Increases in Beef and Egg Holdings

Enormous increases in the cold storage holdings of frozen poultry, frozen eggs, frozen beef, cured beef and frozen lamb and mutton are shown in the report, today, from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture based on the figures from many of the warehouses throughout the country, giving their stores on Aug. 1. For some time the public has been asked to buy poultry as a means of conserving the beef and mutton supply for the use of the Army, and it has been admitted, also, that one cause for this request was the desire of the dealers to lower the supply of poultry in the warehouses which amounted to 48,585,865 pounds on Aug. 1, despite the decrease of 7,835,345 pounds during July.

Fall is coming and with Thanksgiving in prospect dealers are said to be trying to unload thousands of pounds of poultry on the public as at that time the "12 months" period, allowed by law, will have elapsed for much of the holdings.

Reports from 116 warehouses on "broilers" give 2,885,229 pounds in storage, an increase of 435.5 per cent as compared with the 317,435 pounds held Aug. 1, 1916. One part of the report on poultry shows that the selling efforts of the dealers have been of some avail, as a decrease in holdings is reported in every kind of poultry during July, such as a decrease of 1,365,494 pounds in broilers as compared with the increase of 138,564 pounds in July, 1916.

Figures on holdings of roasting chickens show the greatest increase of any one stock, being 1175.2 per cent over last year, despite the reduction of 35.3 per cent during July. On Aug. 1, 1917, 112 storage houses report holdings of 4,657,895 pounds, and 56 houses report 3,087,388 pounds of "roasters" as compared with the same number reporting 242,119 pounds on the corresponding date of last summer. Fowls show an increase of 198.6 per cent and turkeys of 807.3 per cent. Miscellaneous poultry as reported by 171 houses amounted to 35,879,922 pounds and 99 houses reported 25,464,311 pounds as compared with the 5,932,096 pounds reported by the same number of warehouses on Aug. 1, 1916.

During the past month, the trend in the egg and butter market has been higher, with henry eggs selling at 51 cents a dozen, wholesale, and butter at 42 cents a pound. One year ago today, eggs were 45 wholesale, for the same grade, and butter was 36. The Government report on frozen egg holdings, notwithstanding this increase in price, shows 132 houses having 14,872,286 pounds on hand. A comparison of the same number of houses last year and on Aug. 1, 1917, of their frozen egg holdings, shows an increase of 109 per cent.

On the first of this month, 265 concerns reported a total of 112,442,629 pounds of frozen beef on hand and 172 houses reported 95,552,729 pounds as compared with the 58,866,964 pounds held by the same number of houses on Aug. 1, 1916, an increase of 62 per cent. The 278 houses that reported cured beef holdings the first of this month had 41,567,780 pounds on hand, while the 196 concerns who sent in reports both last year and this gave an increase of 107 per cent as compared with Aug. 1, 1916.

An increase of 32.3 per cent in the holdings of frozen lamb and mutton is shown with 147 houses reporting this year. The 93 houses that reported 2,098,214 pounds on hand Aug. 1, 1916, have 2,776,225 pounds this year.

## Holyoke Market Prices

HOLYOKE, Mass.—One of the busiest sessions of the public market opened yesterday when 28 farmers discharged their produce. Some of the prices at which fresh vegetables and poultry were sold direct to the consumer were: Bunched beets at three bunches for 10 cents; butter beans, six and eight quarts for 25 cents; sweet corn, 20 and 25 cents a dozen; summer squash, two for 5 cents; chicken, 30 cents a pound; blackberries, 20 cents a quart; potatoes, 40 cents a peck; cucumbers, four for 10 cents; carrots, six bunches for 10 cents; cabbage, 1 to 2 cents a pound; onion sets, 8 cents a bunch; turnips, 6 cents a pound, and tomatoes, 5 cents a pound.

## SUMMER CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

the Vardar River and in the Tcherina Bend.

There is no news of importance from the remaining theaters.

### Westhoek Capture Completed

LONDON, England (Friday)—Renewed advance by the British and French forces in Flanders, including completion of the capture of Westhoek, was reported by Field Marshal Haig today.

The British attack was made early this morning. "In addition to gaining complete control of Westhoek, additional positions on Westhoek Ridge were taken."

"East of Ypres," said the official statement, "a successful local attack early this morning completed the capture of Westhoek and secured the remaining positions on Westhoek Ridge. East and north of Bixchoote, the French continued to progress."

### Germans Attack French Lines

PARIS, France (Friday)—The enemy troops, after a night bombardment in the region of Allement and Hainin, violently attacked at 4 o'clock this morning from Pantheon to Epine de Chevreigny, an official French statement issued today said.

Three battalions, supported by Stoss-truppen, assaulted the French lines several times. They were repulsed, losing heavily. Those succeeding in reaching the trenches were killed or captured after hand to hand fighting, in which the French displayed admirable courage. The French held all positions and captured 60 prisoners.

Other German attacks were made at Allies, Vauquois, Avocourt and Flirey, but all were crushed, the statement added.

The ground gained by the French in Flanders was east of Bixchoote and west of Langemarck. A number of machine-guns were captured.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official statement issued on Thursday reads:

The artillery duel in Flanders has again increased to the greatest intensity.

The bombardment has been especially heavy on the Belgian coast and from Bixchoote to Hollebekke.

Strong forces of Russians and Rumanians endeavored to recapture ground taken from them north of Pokshani in Moldavia, but all the attacks were repulsed with sanguinary losses and the number of prisoners taken by the Teutonic allies has been increased to 3300.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

French troops have again made progress northwest of Bixchoote. A party of the enemy forces, which endeavored to approach our lines yesterday north of Roux, was driven off with loss by our fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

In the region of the Ridge of Chevreigny and the Pantheon there was artillery activity on Wednesday night. North of Vaux-les-Palameix, on the Aisne front, a French detachment cleared a Teuton trench, inflicting losses on the Germans, and returned to their own lines unhurt.

There has been activity of both artilleries in the region of Pantheon and Epine de Chevreigny.

A surprise attack by French troops to the east of Naisy Farm resulted in their bringing back prisoners.

In the region of Eparges, to the north of Vaux-les-Palameix, one of our detachments penetrated the German trenches, and after a lively engagement, in the course of which it inflicted heavy losses on the enemy forces and broke up their organization, it returned without losses to our lines.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

The War Office communication issued on Thursday evening says:

In Belgium we have made further progress south of Langemarck. We also have taken about 20 prisoners.

Both artilleries have been active in the sectors of Pantheon and Epine de Chevreigny, in the region of the Honts and near Auberville and on both banks of the Meuse.

On the 8th instant, despite the bad weather, which made aerial work difficult, our escadrille made numerous sallies. The aviation grounds at Colmar and Habsheim (both in Alsace) were bombed. All objectives were reached.

Army of the East, Aug. 8: The enemy forces attempted a surprise attack against our trenches in the region of Lake Presba, but were repulsed. Some prisoners remained in our hands.

Rather lively artillery fighting has taken place on both sides of the Vardar River and in the Tcherina bend.

British aviators have successfully bombed the airdrome at Limanovo and the enemy depots in the regions of Serez and Stojakovo.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

On Wednesday patrol engagements took place along the whole front, the enemy forces leaving men on the field and prisoners in our hands.

The artillery struggle was more brisk at some points of the middle Isonzo and on the Carso.

In the morning our aviators, persevering in the operations begun on Monday, raided the Chiapovano Valley, and by dropping numerous bombs

caused new destruction and fires in the military establishments in this locality. A heavy defensive fire reached the machines and hit some of them, but our gallant airmen were able to bring them all back to their bases.

## LABOR VOTES ON STOCKHOLM IDEA

(Continued from page one)

the allied labor conference here at the end of the month. Whether this position was reached or not, it is now said that Arthur Henderson, in view of the labor opposition which has developed, will not give quite so strong a lead as he at first intended.

Important labor meetings are being held today. Miners' delegates are meeting this morning at Westminster, Central Hall, while this evening there will be a mass meeting of the opposition to the Stockholm idea at the same hall. This meeting, which will demand that "no conference shall be held with representatives of Prussian air murderers and Potsdam pirates," has been organized by the British Workers League, which has been very vocal in its opposition. It includes in its ranks important labor leaders like J. O'Grady, Stephen Walsh and others.

Will Thorne is also opposed to Stockholm and so is Alexander Wilkie, who shares with Winston Churchill the representation of Dundee. Arthur Henderson, J. H. Thomas and, of course, Ramsay MacDonald, favor sending representatives to Stockholm. The miners' executive before reaching a decision may wait to hear the statement by the Labor Party executive at tomorrow's conference which, therefore, possibly may last for two days. The miners, in fact, will probably ask for adjournment so that the delegates may have an opportunity of consultation and consideration and this would no doubt be agreed to as the miners' attitude is all-important.

The attitude of the transport workers is summed up in the resolution adopted by the executive on July 26 that if and when the labor movement of the country decides upon an international conference of the Allies or others, the Federation should take steps to secure credentials for its representatives and ask affiliated unions also to take such steps. The whole question is, of course, complicated by the possible decision of the Government to refuse passports, a decision already reached by the French, Italian and American Governments.

In any case, the Sailors and Firemen's Union have announced their intention of refusing to carry delegates to Stockholm, whatever anyone else may decide. The conference tomorrow besides considering the Stockholm invitation which, it should be remembered, has been extended to British labor by the Russian Soviet and the Dutch-Scandinavian section of the International will consider a document by the Labor Party executive's setting forth a comprehensive statement of war aims recognized by British labor.

### Memorandum Summarized

#### British Labor's Attitude on Allied War Aims

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—A memorandum drawn up by the sub-committee of the Labor Party executive for presentation to today's conference is a lengthy document in 19 sections. It covers the whole ground of the Allies' war aims as understood by British Labor and deals specifically with subjects like a league of nations, Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Italia, Irredenta, Poland, the Balkans and African colonies.

It also deals with the problem of the Turkish Empire and with the Jewish question, especially in reference to Palestine, with supplies after the war, prevention of unemployment, international economic relations, restoration of devastated areas, inquiry into wrongdoing and the International.

This is fairly a comprehensive program but each problem has been clearly surveyed and broad conclusions are set forth as definitely as may be in a document of this character. The first clause enables the conference if the statement is accepted to ratify and reaffirm in the name of the British Socialist and Laborists the declaration reached at the international labor conference on Feb. 14, 1915.

That declaration, while noting the profound general causes of the war, in antagonisms which rend asunder—capitalism, society and imperialist policies—holds that victory for German imperialism would be the defeat and destruction of democracy and liberty in Europe.

It repudiates the political or economic crushing of Germany or a war on the German people.

It demands the liberation and compensation of Belgium and settlement of other national problems according to the peoples' wishes. It repudiates turning the present war of defense into a war of conquest and concludes by saying that an allied victory must be a victory for popular liberty, for the unity, independence and autonomy of nations in peaceful federation of the United States of Europe and of the world.

Other clauses of the document are the elaboration of these principles in cases of Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Italia Irredenta and so forth. M. Vandervelde and Russian delegates were present when the conference opened today. Mr. Purdy, chairman of the Labor Party executive, presided, and those present included Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald, Wardle, Clynes, Roberts, W. C. Anderson, J. S. Thomas, Sidney Webb, Robert Smillie, Ben Tillett and John Hodge. A resolution to be moved by the executive proposed that the invitation should be accepted on condition that the conference be consultative and not mandatory.

The party's delegation, it advises, should consist of 24 representatives, eight appointed by the executive, eight

by the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress and eight by the conference sitting today, this sectional representation to be equally reduced should circumstances necessitate.

### M. Branting's Opinion

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Daily News publishes an interview with Hjalmar Branting, president of the Dutch-Scandinavian committee and leader of the Swedish Socialists, in connection with the British labor conference today. M. Branting expresses the hope that reason will prevail with the English workers and declares that the Russians would fear to understand their attitude if they decline to attend the Stockholm conference. He considers it would be a grave fault for the Allies not to come to a platform which will have world-wide publicity to express their "principles of liberty and justice." All parties who come to Stockholm must naturally maintain their liberty, except only in this sense, that they will be, he says, bound to "principles internationally accepted, but these principles the workers of great western democracies cannot in the least support because they are their own principles."

### Executive Advice Confirmed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Miners' delegates today confirmed the advice of their executive not to come to a final decision as to the Stockholm conference until they had heard the Labor Party executive's statement tomorrow. The latter executive today considered finally their statement. Mr. Purdy presiding over a full attendance, including Messrs. Henderson, Clynes, Roberts and Ramsay MacDonald.

## BIG WIN-THE-WAR MEETING IS OVER

(Continued from page one)

the following words be added to the resolution "and as a means to that end we will encourage every honest attempt on the part of the leaders of each party in every constituency to get together and unite upon some one representative who will be in their opinion a suitable member of such national government."

The discussion following was of a somewhat acrid nature and it was evident that the great mass of the delegates would brook no outside individual opinions or arguments contrary to the party resolutions coming from the resolutions committee, being expressed, and the chairman had continually to call for order and to appeal for fair play. The amendment was eventually withdrawn after great hostility had been shown toward it.

The Laurier resolution was as follows: "Resolved, That this convention place on record its admiration of the life and work of the greatest of candidates, the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and of his earnest endeavor to carry out his duty as he sees it in the interest of all Canada respecting our part in the great world struggle."

"We express the hope that his undoubted ability, his long experience and matchless statesmanship may be utilized in reuniting the people of Canada in this great crisis in the successful prosecution of the war and in carrying out the platform laid down by this convention."

While, generally speaking, the resolution was received with decided approval and with every manifestation of enthusiasm, it was evident that the Manitoba delegates swallowed it with distaste, but they eventually did perform the task and the resolution was passed almost unanimously.

The climax of Laurier enthusiasm was reached when Mr. Oliver read the telegram above referred to, which patetically brought to a close the win-the-war convention of western Canada.

The Winnipeg Free Press, the local organ of the Liberal Party, which has strongly advocated the breaking away of western Liberals from the leadership of one who chiefly represents the natives of the Province of Quebec, who are out-spokenly against Canada taking any further part in the war, that is to say so far as sending reinforcements is concerned, will publish tomorrow a vigorously worded editorial on the results of the convention.

The following extracts are taken from it: "The Free Press is for the winning of this war. This is the only consideration that weighs with it just now. It is not concerned about the political fortunes of any individual or the fate of any party. It will, to the extent of its power, strive, in this hour of national crisis and peril, for the creation of a national non-partisan war Government which will put the winning of the war above all other considerations."

Speaking of the win-the-war resolution, the paper says that "it falls short of what should have been its glory crown. It should have included a final paragraph declaring the willingness of the convention to cooperate with all other elements favorable to the winning of the war and the immediate formation of a national non-partisan government for the balance of the war. A national government after an election as suggested by the convention is a proposition to turn the hose on the ashes after the house has been burned down."

The Free Press points out that Sir Wilfrid is against conscription, and also denies that he is strong for voluntary enlistment as some of his followers declare, and asks whether Western Canada is going to help make him Prime Minister on these terms.

Further on the writer remarks: "There is nothing untrue or strange about Sir Wilfrid's disposition to believe that Canada's resources will not permit the sending overseas of more men. It is the accepted view of Quebec. Find what Quebec thinks, and

you find what Sir Wilfrid Laurier says. Mr. Bourassa lays down the law; Quebec follows it, Laurier accepts it. The English Laurierites swallow it, it becomes the law and the gospel to dispute which is the unforgivable sin. There are, however, a good many heretics these days; and their numbers will grow."

"The opinions which Sir Wilfrid thus voices in Parliament in moderate language have been set forth in much bolder terms both in Parliament and out of it by his supporters from his own province." It is with the men who hold these views, who urge those aims, that western Liberals are to cooperate in establishing Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is opposed to conscription and is doubtful whether Canada can spare any more men in the position of dictator of Canada.

"In Russia they have chosen a dictator to make war. In Canada we are asked to choose a dictator to take Canada out of the war—to send men to the people of Quebec should desire Sir Wilfrid's return to office, to put his and their views into effect is natural. They have the right to put him there, if they can."

"But they will not do this without help from the other provinces. So a convention of western Liberals after pledging themselves to conscription in the most specific manner, are cheering what purported to be patriotic speeches by professed win-the-war orators, undertakes to help in the work by engaging to send men to Ottawa who will cooperate with Jacques Bureau and the other 'senior Canadians' in putting Sir Wilfrid into the position where he will be able to give effect to his views on conscription and voluntary enlistment."

"The Liberals of Western Canada who have given their blood and treasure to this great cause, whose homes are desolate by the sacrifices of the war, are to do this in order that ambitious gentlemen in Edmonton and Vancouver may recover or secure certain jobs that are attractive to them."

"The western Liberals will regard the proposition as an unspeakable infamy. They will reject it with scorn, with contempt, with blazing and wrathful indignation."

"Men and women of Western Canada, the politicians have traded on your party loyalty and now they propose to traffic in the blood and suffering of your sons. It is time for the people to shake off their party shackles, to cease to be Whig or Tory, to be Canadians and nothing else. They want an end to political rancor, they want unity of feeling; they want vigorous prosecution of the war; they want a national government now. Are they to have their way or are they to be set fighting one another like so many turkey cocks by scheming politicians of both schools."

## SENATE PASSES POTASH LAND BILL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill to authorize exploration of potash lands in the United States was passed by the Senate today. It partakes of emergency character, since the German market, which has a monopoly on this commodity, used extensively in agriculture, has been entirely cut off. The bill, which goes to the House for concurrence, authorizes the Secretary of Interior to grant two-year prospecting permits on public lands, for a total area not exceeding 2560 acres.

When the prospector finds valuable potassium deposits, he is entitled to patent for one-quarter of the land embraced in his permit. The remainder of the land is to be leased for private operation, or may be operated by the Government. Private lessors would pay a royalty to the Government. The President would be authorized to fix prices of minerals taken from such leased lands, in order to secure a low price for the consumer.

## NATIONAL SERVICE OFFICIALS RESIGN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Neville Chamberlain has tendered his resignation as Director-General of National Service. The resignations of Mrs. Tennant and Miss Markham have already been announced and another budget of resignations was tendered on Wednesday, including Mr. J. Harling Turner, director of the agricultural section, Mr. W. Adams, deputy director and chief commissioner, and all agricultural commissioners and sub-commissioners for England and Wales. The Scottish agricultural section apparently continues intact.

The resignation of agricultural officials is due to the action of the War Office in taking control of military labor released for work on the land from the National Service Department and handing it over to the Board of Agriculture, in breach of an agreement between the Board of Agriculture and the National Service Department, by which the latter department was to allocate this labor.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's resignation is attributed to various causes, but is apparently immediately due to the fact that, though the Department of Recruiting is to be transferred from the War Office to the National Service Department, the method adopted does not meet with Mr. Chamberlain's views, nor does he consider it likely to insure effective organization of recruiting.

The National Service Department is regarded as having proved from the first moment to the last an extraordinary failure, but this is probably mainly due to force of circumstances, since Mr. Chamberlain's great business ability is well known. It is believed that the objects for which the department was set up had never any possibility of being attained without compulsion, and no Government has yet found itself in a position to put forward any plan favoring of industrial compulsion without disaster to itself.

## HOW GERMANS EXPLAIN DEFEAT

### General Maurice Exposes the Program by Which Official Communiques Keep Country From Knowing the Real Facts

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The German communiqués have been recording desperate British attacks in the west, which all failed with heavy losses. General Maurice, Director of Military Operations at the British War Office, commenting on this in an interview this afternoon, stated that on the contrary there have been no British attacks during the past week owing to ground and weather conditions, except the attack which recaptured St. Julien and that was, except as to its finishing touches, of course, almost exclusively an artillery battle.

The German communiqués are following the usual program to which they have descended in the later stages of this war. The first assert that the British have some great object in view in launching their offensives, much greater than what is achieved. They then assert that the Germans have successfully prevented them from attaining this object.

The period of quiescence which follows an attack, while the British are bringing up guns and making other preparations, they picture as all of desperate British attacks which are all decisively beaten and which in actual fact can never be identified with anything bigger than insignificant trench raids.

General Maurice also spoke today of the complete British supremacy established in the air as a preliminary to the battle of July 31. Owing, he said, to low-lying clouds when the battle began observation work was impossible and the artillery had to do its work unassisted. Nevertheless something like 100 engagements took place between German troops on the ground and British airmen flying at a height of from 50 to not more than 200 feet. So complete was the British aerial as-

cendancy that only some 20 engagements actually took place in the air, six Germans being driven down and three British machines failing to return.

Eleven cases have been recorded of British air attacks on German aerodromes at a height of about 50 feet, the airmen firing into hangars, scattering the mechanics, and damaging the machines. Bodies of troops on the march, working parties and transports, were attacked, and in one rather amusing case some German officers were chased for five miles in their motor car by a British airman who fought a revolver fight with them until he compelled the two officers who were left un wounded to take refuge in a house.

There had been no corresponding German efforts, whatever, and the British had established a complete and absolute superiority in the air for the time being, a supremacy, which, however, General Maurice pointed out, had always to be fought for.

Dealing with Russia, General Maurice said: "The rate of German progress has considerably diminished. M. Kerensky and General Korniloff have been making great efforts to restore Russian discipline and this no doubt has had its effect in hindering the German advance. It would be premature to say, however, that they have succeeded in stopping the Germans. Having advanced something like 90 miles, being now handicapped by such difficulties as changes in railway gauge, required to bring up guns and munitions, it is natural that there should be a pause in the German advance, apart from an increasing Russian resistance. However it at any rate gives the Russians a breathing spell in which to pull themselves together."

## BRITAIN DISCUSSES FAVORED NATIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The question of denouncing the most favored nation clauses of British commercial treaties with other countries is being discussed by British law officers in conjunction with the Foreign Office. This was the statement made by Mr. Bonar Law today, replying to questions.

## MEETING HELD AT RIDEAU HALL

### Notable Conference at Governor-General's House Represents All Parties—Solution of Political Crisis Object Surmised

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—There was a conference of noted Canadian public men at Rideau Hall, the residence of His Excellency the Governor-General at noon yesterday. Those present were Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition; Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. George P. Graham, Sir Wilfrid's first lieutenant; Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec; Lord Shaughnessy, head of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Sir Clifford Sifton, former Minister of Interior in the Laurier Government, and Mgr. Mathieu, bishop of Regina. No more representative or notable Round Table conference has gathered at Rideau Hall for many a day.

At the conclusion of the conference those taking part in it had lunch with the Governor. The nature of the conference has not been divulged. It is surmised, however, that its purpose was to endeavor to reach some arrangement which would bring a solution of the present crisis. The two political parties at Ottawa were represented.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is an Irish Roman Catholic, and head of the biggest corporation in Canada. Sir Lomer Gouin, represents political Quebec. Archbishop Mathieu was formerly head of Laval University. Sir Clifford Sifton is a Protestant and an Orangeman. It was a representative gathering.

SEIZED SHIP BUDA PEST SOLD

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The Austrian steamer Buda Pest, taken over by the United States Government, has been sold to the Kerr Steamship Company of New York and renamed Korawood.

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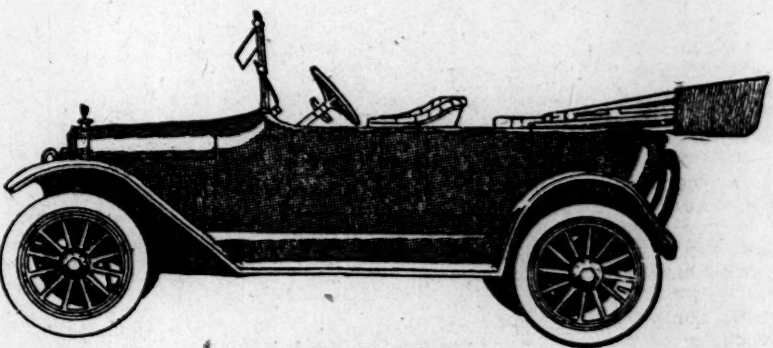
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## DEMOCRACY AT MILITARY CAMP

Conditions Under Canvas at Framingham Found to Be Crucible of Caste Distinctions for Massachusetts Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—As in other training camps which have sprung up all over the United States, the recruits of the Ninth Regiment here constitute a most democratic gathering, the camp resembling more than anything else a vast melting pot in which all kinds of trades and professions, and even dispositions and inclinations, are rapidly becoming assimilated under the supervision of Col. Edward L. Logan, U. S. A., and Capt. Charles H. Cole, U. S. A.

This special division is composed of 753 men recruited from all sections of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Of these 715 had previously had no military training whatever; yet they have been quick to adopt the camp routine, and when they are ultimately sent to their companies for a final polishing off by the company commander, they will be in first-class condition.

At Framingham in the "rookie" class there is scarcely a trade that has not its representative. Millionaire's sons and erstwhile day laborers drill side by side, eat together, and play baseball or go swimming together without semblance of caste distinctions.

Varied nationalities too, constitute this big new force, even to a full-blooded North American Indian, a husky fellow who enlisted in Worcester and who is devoting himself enthusiastically to the work. The recruits almost entirely are dependent upon their own resources, and hardly a day passes but that some new development demands some additional talent, always forthcoming among Captain Cole's boys who seem to pride themselves upon their manifold accomplishments.

In laying out the camp with its various streets, its waterways, its lines of trenches and fortifications, and other requisites, the recruits have shown their mettle, and the work has been done expeditiously and with all the realism of actual field operations.

An adequate water supply was one of the first essentials, and more than 4000 feet of pipes were laid to reach all points of the big camp. In these trenches office workers, clerks, bankers' sons and students worked with a will, and now they are reaping the reward of their efforts by having a bountiful supply of water at all times. Then there are field trenches where mock battles are realistically fought, sections of these trenches are destroyed, and the besieged are forced to flee to safety through the communicating or casualty lines. There is a machine gun below the surface of the field, barbed wire entanglements, and bomb-throwing cages where the recruits are given practice in throwing stones in place of bombs, making use of the overhead movement so that the shell will be sure to explode on coming down.

Throughout the operations, there has been a constant demand for all sorts of artisans, and not once has the required talent been lacking. A big fellow stepped forward and saluting his commanding officer stated that for a long time he had been chief trumpeter in the big Barnum and Bailey shows in the West, and that he thought he could fill the bill. He was given a trial and was quick to familiarize himself with the different army calls, and has now become one of the most proficient buglers in the camp.

One day there was urgent need of a bugler, but apparently none was to be found among the recruits. A big fellow stepped forward and saluting his commanding officer stated that for a long time he had been chief trumpeter in the big Barnum and Bailey shows in the West, and that he thought he could fill the bill. He was given a trial and was quick to familiarize himself with the different army calls, and has now become one of the most proficient buglers in the camp.

Machinists have been in special demand, and Captain Cole has found in his army recruits several who were previously professional chauffeurs or who have had garage experience, thus the side cars, trucks, and motorcycles are constantly kept in the best of repair.

To keep things clean is a fad of Captain Cole's and an inspection of the camp grounds at Framingham shows the best of conditions from one end of the big field to the other. There are shower baths at frequent intervals, all water sources are carefully guarded, and everything possible is being done to safeguard the big body of men. The water is of the best, and on the further border of the camp domain there is a pond where the men may go swimming.

The camp day begins at 5:30 o'clock in the morning and breakfast is served an hour later. Dinner is portioned out at noon, and in the afternoon there are various drills, policing, and general parade. In the evening there is a half hour devoted to a lecture on some topic of general importance. There is hardly an hour in the day that the big Y. M. C. A. tent has not its full quota of occupants, reading, writing letters home, or playing the piano and singing war songs or late popular numbers. Captain Cole spoke especially in praise of this branch of the service which does much to keep the men contented.

### SPAIN'S LIBERAL CHIEF

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent. MADRID, Spain.—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the attitude of Señor Villanueva, Señor García Prieto and others in assuming that they could take into their own hands the question of the leadership of the Liberal Party, promptly depositing the Count de Romanones appears

to have been very premature. There has been a meeting of 60 Liberal Senators and deputies to examine the situation and they have formally registered their protest against any change in the program of the party without the approval of the majority and until the opinion of each section has been expressed. A committee of three members of the Senate and three of the Chamber has been appointed to call a meeting of all the Liberal members of the Cortes to consider the question and to come to a more authoritative decision than that which has been announced. Apart from this a number of Parliamentary Liberals attached to the party of the Count de Romanones have signed a letter protesting against any election of a Liberal chief being made unless all members of the party have a voice in it. The Count de Romanones himself has announced to his friends that his letter to the President of the Senate ought not to be taken as an act of abdication, but only that when the time came in which his name as party leader appeared to be discussed, he placed in the hands of the party the authority that had been given to him, so that they might consider whether it should be returned to him.

### PRICES AT AUCTION OF PHELPS PICTURES

The sale of the estate of the retired painter, William P. Phelps, at Chesham, near Dublin, N. H., conducted by J. E. Conant & Co., auctioneers, on Aug. 2 at the estate resulted in total receipts of nearly \$7500, a large proportion of which was brought by the works by Mr. Phelps. He was a pupil of Velten and was a fellow student of William M. Chase, Frank Duveneck and Walter Shirlaw. The painter made the home, which had been in the family many years, a center of his painting trips through the New Hampshire hills. Mr. Monadnock furnished him with many themes for his canvases. During the day there was an attendance of 350 at the sale, and at one time 62 automobiles were counted parked on the premises. "Monadnock Mountain and Lake" was bought by W. P. Wright of Dublin, N. H., for \$180. The same sum was paid by John H. Harrington of Lowell, Mass., for "Tillers of the Soil," painted near Munich. Mrs. H. C. Merrill of Lowell bought "The Return of the Herd" for \$150; "Monadnock Mountain" for \$115; "Monadnock" for \$100; "Landscape and Sheep" for \$87.50; "Sheep Out for Early Pasture" for \$52.50; "Autumn with Cattle" for \$50; "Cattle at the Ford" for \$45.

Frank L. Pierce of Providence bought "Monadnock Mountain," for \$150; O. B. Gilman of Cambridge, Mass., bought a cattle piece for \$142.50; "Bulls' Head" for \$82.50; "Monadnock Mountain" for \$70; "Beeches in October" for \$67.50; "Beechwoods in Autumn" for \$65; "Early Night" for \$47.50; "Brook Through the Meadow" for \$47.50; "Late in May" for \$45; and "New Hampshire Hills Pasture" for \$42.50; Dr. D. K. H. Thoma of Boston bought "A Bavarian Farm Team" for \$120; J. V. Moore of Boston bought "Forest Interior" for \$105; and "Sugar Camp, Evening," for \$105.

Other sales were: "Pathway Through the Beeches," \$102.50; W. P. Wright, Dublin, N. H.; "Sugar Camp, Late Afternoon," \$102.50; Mrs. W. E. Faulkner, Keene, N. H.; "Grand Canyon," \$100; W. H. Parsons, New York; "Monadnock Mountain," \$82.50; Mrs. Albert K. Proell, Keene, N. H.; "Monadnock Mountain, Dublin," \$80; Robert Whitney, Marlboro, N. H.; "Monadnock Mountain," \$72.50; F. A. Wright, Keene, N. H.; "October Afternoon," \$72.50; Mrs. Alice M. Wadsworth, Chesham, N. H.; "Monadnock Mountain Brook," \$67.50; W. J. Barry, Lowell, Mass.; "Portrait Study of Young Man," \$50; Thomas Nesmith, Lowell, Mass.; "Bulls' Head," \$40; John H. Harrington, Lowell, Mass.; "Cattle at the Stream at Midday," \$47.50; W. Hazen Phillips, Lowell, Mass.

H. W. Hayward of Winchendon, Mass., bought the homestead for \$2300.

### ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued: Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, U. S. A., is relieved from duty in the Philippines department.

First Lieut. Wilfred Lewis, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to American Lake, Wash. Capt. Jacob H. Spengler, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington. Capt. Fred E. Wright, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to the chief of ordnance.

The following named officers will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., and report at the school of musketry: Maj. Grosvenor L. Townsend, Infantry; Capt. Kenyon A. Joyce, Cavalry detached officers' list; Capt. Creed F. Cox, Infantry; Capt. Charles F. Thompson, Infantry; Capt. Melvin G. Faris, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Capt. Herbert M. Pool, Forty-fifth Infantry; Capt. William L. Moore Jr., Fifteenth Cavalry; Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, Infantry; Capt. Jesse C. Drain, Infantry; Capt. Albert E. Phillips, Tenth Cavalry; Capt. George M. Parker Jr., Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieut. Spencer B. Aiken, Infantry, and Temporary Second Lieut. H. A. Crunk.

### MILK PRICE CALLED TEMPORARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. FARGO, N. D.—With milk prices in Fargo advanced from 10 cents to 12½ cents a quart the 1st of this month, dairymen declare the change may be temporary only. Advancing milk prices are justified by the dairymen by reference to feed prices, double those of a year ago being paid in some instances.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Meyer Bloomfield of Boston, who will represent the Eastern Shipbuilders Association in collaborating with the United States Shipping Board in carrying out the national policy of construction and control of a new fleet of carriers, is a social worker and educator of considerable eminence, whose rise to a position of authority has been rapid. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and then studied at Harvard. He studied law at Boston University, and, when admitted to the bar, settled in Boston. But his interest in civic problems was keen, and the needs of his own people in the ghettos of Boston appealed to him, and so he established, in the North End, what is now known as the Civic Service House, and for many years was its chief administrator. His duties in this post forced upon him the need of more social consideration and aid for the problem of unemployment, and when Professor Frank Parsons began to advocate vocational guidance he had no earlier or more thoroughgoing convert than Mr. Bloomfield. It was he who managed the Vocational Bureau of Boston for two years, and who was called on, a year later, to act as vocational expert for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, during the administration of Commissioner Valentine. Since then Mr. Bloomfield has made a similar survey of Porto Rico for the national Government. His books on vocational guidance have had wide reading and use throughout the country, and he has had academic recognition from Harvard, Brown, Boston University, and the University of California. In his new post he will aid the shipbuilders in solving the problem of getting and retaining efficient labor.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., president of the Republican Publicity Association, which is now serving as the organ through which partisan criticism of the Democratic Administration is finding vent, and the ideas and ideals of the next presidential campaign, as seen by Republicans, are being promulgated, is a former United States Senator from Oregon. During his term, which ran from 1907 to 1913, he was a progressive Republican. He comes of old New England stock, the mariners and millowners of New Bedford. After graduation from Harvard, he set out for a taste of a seafaring life, and got it, to the extent of being shipwrecked off Formosa. He was rescued, landed in an Oregon port, and there remained, to become a lawyer, a promoter of business and miner, a member of the State Legislature, and a United States Senator, as well as an important cog in the national Republican Party machine.

James Harvey Covington, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has been named by the President as special investigator of the labor situation in the West and Southwest, with special interest in the campaign of the I. W. W. He has been chosen because, while a jurist of distinction, he also is a proved, sympathetic friend of labor, a fact shown while he was a member of Congress, from 1909 to 1915, during which time he had much to do in shaping sections of fundamental legislation dealing with the rights of labor, as for instance, in the Clayton Act. He goes on this new and very important errand as agent for the Department of Justice, as well as being the personal representative of the President. Judge Covington is a Marylander, who received his legal education at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. His political career began with his election to Congress as a Representative, in 1909; and he passed from lawmaking to law interpretation and law enforcement, in 1915.

William B. Ellison, the choice of the managers of Tammany Hall, for a mayoralty candidate to run against the present Mayor of New York City, John Mitchell, in the coming election, is looked upon as a respectable citizen of the admirable "figurehead" type so often nominated by this organization in the past, and not infrequently elected. He is a lawyer by profession, has been corporation counsel for the city and a member of the State Water, Gas, and Electricity Commission. A Canadian by birth and education, he has been one of the promoters of amity between the United States and the Dominion, and has written several books and many pamphlets dealing with the interrelations of the two nations on the political, legal, and economic sides. His nomination has yet to be formally confirmed and announced by Chief Murphy of Tammany, but it is assumed as settled by the politicians of the five boroughs of New York City.

Baron Sidney Sonnino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is, as may be inferred from his first name, not wholly of Italian descent. His mother was English, and Baron Sonnino is considered by the Italians to show some of the characteristics of the British race. He is a great student, and room after room has been added to the library in his house in Rome as the books have accumulated and demanded more space. He has been the founder of two newspapers, La Rassegna Settimanale, which now no longer appears, either as a weekly or as a daily newspaper, and the Giornale d'Italia. Since 1880 he has represented San Casciano in Val di Pesa in the Italian Chamber. His speeches in Parliament always command attention from the matter they contain, although, as he is in the habit of reading them, they gain nothing from their delivery. Baron Sonnino joined the Government formed by Crispi, in 1893, as Undersecretary of State for the Treasury, and his intimate knowledge of Italian financial conditions, and his proved ability, led to his appointment as Minister of the Treasury in 1896. He has twice been Prime Minister, in 1906 and in 1909, though in neither case did he hold the office

very long. He became Foreign Minister in 1914, and it was under his guidance that Italy denounced the Triple Alliance and entered the war on the side of the Allies, declaring war first with Austria, in 1915, and subsequently with Germany, in 1916.

### INDIAN DELEGATES-REPORT TO VICEROY

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India.

CALCUTTA, India.—The Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir James Meston and Sir Sateyendra Sinha, who arrived at Bombay the other day on their return from England, sent the following message to the Viceroy:

"We have returned to India today on the completion of the mission with which Your Excellency entrusted us. In the course of that mission we were the recipients of the gracious messages already known to Your Excellency which the King-Emperor communicated to the Imperial War Conference, and India was further honored throughout by the deep interest which Their Majesties were pleased to manifest in our work. It is our pleasing duty to report to Your Excellency the gratifying and cordial reception with which we met from His Majesty's Government and the dominion statesmen assembled for the Imperial War Cabinet. Although business was mainly confined to matters pertaining to the prosecution of the war, questions affecting the special interests of India arose and were invariably approached in a spirit of friendliness to the Government, of sympathy with her people and of genuine desire to eliminate conflicts of policy between her and other parts of the Empire. The share taken by India in the war was warmly acknowledged, and her anxiety to render further help to the utmost of her capacity was fully recognized. The presence of her representatives in the inner councils of the Empire was welcomed in every direction, and her participation in future imperial conferences was insured by a resolution which has already been made public.

"Your Excellency will be glad to learn that we were in no way restricted to the position of advisers to the Secretary of State, but that we accompanied him to every meeting of both the Cabinet and the conference and that we were given the fullest opportunity of sharing in the discussion of every subject which came before either of these momentous councils. To Mr. Chamberlain we are indebted for the highest courtesy and consideration. Besides being of practical help toward the victorious conduct of the war, we believe and respectfully hope that Your Excellency can agree that India's participation in these deliberations will bring forth results beneficial both to India and to the Empire as a whole."

The Viceroy replied as follows: "The message I have received from you today will give great pleasure throughout India. I am sure that all communities would wish me to express their appreciation of what you have done, and their satisfaction at your safe return. You have discharged your mission faithfully and well."

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Sir S. P. Sinha on his return to Calcutta, and an equally cordial, if less crowded, welcome was given to Sir James Meston on his arrival at Naini Tal, the charming hill retreat of the United Provinces Government during the hot weather months.

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## MR. O'GRADY ON LABOR UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. GLOUCESTER, England.—The annual council meeting of the General Federation of Trade Unions was held in the Guildhall, Gloucester, under the presidency of Mr. James O'Grady, M. P.

Bishop Frodsham, who was one of those on the platform to welcome the delegates, said that he had had a good deal of experience in Australia, and he was glad to notice that the General Federation of Trade Unions had struck a warning note with regard to colored labor. The Australian attitude to this question was often misunderstood, it being supposed that the opposition was based upon antagonism to folks of another color, whereas it was not anything of the sort. The whole question of colored labor was an economic one, and the attitude complained of was due to a fear that colored men might impose a conquest upon others by selling their labor at a lower figure.

In his presidential address, Mr. O'Grady said that the management committee had done all they could in the last three years in advising that unions should not take the drastic action of bringing their members out on strike. During the last 12 months there had been 123 strikes against a prewar average of 651. It would be generally agreed, he supposed, by his colleagues that on the whole the relationship between capital and labor was fairly good, but it was necessary to differentiate. The relationship between organized labor and private capitalists was, on the whole, very good, and the very few disputes occurring had been settled by a reasonable acknowledgement of the workmen's claims; but the relationship between labor and the Government departments was an entirely different proposition. As a member of Parliament having something to do with departments of organized labor he could say that he had never known a time when the relations between the Government departments and organized labor had been so bad as it was then. He attributed the whole confusion and danger which had arisen to the fact that the Government continued putting workers under the control of men who had never handled workmen and who did not understand them. Those to whom he alluded were men of academic mind—dilettantes, a great proportion of whom did not understand the product on which the workmen were engaged, who had never been inside a workshop, and who had no knowledge of the problems of life, certainly not of the problems with which workpeople had to deal.

The causes of industrial unrest and grave social discontent were, he continued, the food prices, profiteering, the attitude of the governmental departments, the slowness of the courts set up by the Government for dealing with commercial cases, and unne-

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## DEMOCRATIZATION OF GERMANY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Radical and Socialist papers in Germany have welcomed an article recently published by Dr. Otto Hintze, the historian, on the necessity for the democratization of Germany. Dr. Hintze, the Berliner Tageblatt observes with satisfaction, has so far been above suspicion as to the cherishing of Liberal ideas, and wrote only shortly before the war, in commemoration of the five hundredth jubilee of the reign of the Hohenzollerns, a history of the royal house which was couched in what the Tageblatt terms "a fairly official strain," and made a special point of emphasizing the resisting power of the House of Hohenzollern to democratic tendencies. The Tageblatt and kindred organs are therefore particularly jubilant over the court historian's latest utterance.

We must accustom ourselves, he writes, to the idea that a decisive step toward the democratization of our state and national life has become an unavoidable necessity. It matters not whether it is greeted with rejoicing, or with silent gravity as perhaps a fatal behest of the hour. It is not merely our own internal development that forces us to take this step, but also the transformation of the State-world around us. We—Prussia—cannot alone of the kingdoms of Europe, yea of the world, offer resistance to the great movement of the time toward advancing democracy. We are becoming thereby dangerously isolated among the peoples of the earth. Just as we could not retain the old forms of the Frederickian State in the age of the French Revolution, it is equally impossible today to carry over practically unaltered into the new age the old Prussian system of the Bismarck era, the inadequacy of which was recognized by the great statesman himself. A thorough reform is necessary, and is already in progress; a reform not only of institutions, but above all of mentalities also. There must be a decided change of heart even among those who have clung with every fiber of their being to the old order, unless they want to deprive themselves of the political influence which is their right.

Plantations inspected. By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. BRISBANE, Q.—Mr. S. C. Voller, assistant instructor in fruit culture, has completed a six weeks' tour of inspection of the banana plantations. He speaks very encouragingly of the use which the growers have made of previous instruction. The point he stresses is the need for careful inspecting and selecting the young suckers to see that they are perfectly fit before transplanting.

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## PLEA FOR COAL TO NEW ENGLAND

James J. Storrow of District Committee Sends Letter of Request to President of Pennsylvania Coal Men

An appeal for enough soft coal to keep England's mills and workshops going and to accumulate something of a reserve stock while the weather is favorable to free movement of coal is made by James J. Storrow, chairman of the New England coal committee in a letter sent today to B. N. Clark, president of the Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania. For 40 days, Mr. Storrow says, hardly a ton of coal has been sold for New England consumption, by these operators. Though the reason for this is not mentioned in the letter, it is known to those who have become conversant with the coal situation in New England that the producers of bituminous coal get so high a price for their output now in Canada that they are sending all they can to that country while other shipments are going to Atlantic ports for shipment abroad and some is being diverted to points in the United States more favored than New England. Mr. Storrow asks a meeting of the operators to consider a remedy for the conditions of which he complains. In his letter he says to Mr. Clark:

"Since the first of July the operators constituting your association have declined practically unanimously to sell coal to New England shippers and consumers.

"New England is dependent for practically all of its all rail coal upon the mines of Central Pennsylvania. For many years we have been good customers of the producers constituting your association. Now, suddenly without warning, without notice, and without explanation, for 40 days they have sold hardly a car for New England consumption.

"Our large and coastwise shipping has been maintained necessarily on the basis of a material part of our supply coming all rail from Central Pennsylvania, and naturally cannot suddenly assume the added burden of bringing to us from the southern coal ports coal to replace the fuel cut off by this sudden and unanimous withdrawal of the Central Pennsylvania producers from the New England market.

"We cannot continue on the present lines. Practically every substantial factory in New England is carrying on work directly or indirectly for the Government, and our railroads are very much overburdened at the present time. In a few weeks, in fact almost in a few days, the grain will begin to move for export to the Allies and will throw an added burden upon our New England railways, and we are approaching cold weather and the winter storms which reduce the carrying capacity of our railroads and tows probably at least 25 per cent.

"If, through the continued refusal of the producers of Central Pennsylvania to accept orders from the New England consumers, we are unable to get coal freely, we cannot possibly make up the deficit during the winter months.

"Since the 1st of July the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads together could have hauled about 400 cars of coal a day if the Central Pennsylvania operators had not refused to let New England consumers have the coal. We have thus lost ground which we cannot possibly hope to overtake, but may we earnestly urge upon you to call a meeting of the members of your association and to explain to them the critical condition of New England's fuel supply and the necessity of immediate relief from the producers of the Central Pennsylvania district.

"We would very much appreciate the opportunity to make a statement to the producers of Central Pennsylvania at the meeting which we are asking you to call, in regard to the present danger and critical condition of New England, due in part, it is true, to the difficulties in securing and moving tidewater coal, but also in large part to the flat refusal of the producers of Central Pennsylvania to permit their New England customers to have coal."

Information as to what localities in Massachusetts have not received a fair supply of hard coal is being sought by the New England Coal Committee. Dealers or other persons having such information are requested to send it to the committee, whose headquarters are in the State House, Boston. Shipments of anthracite in the last 60 days have largely made up the deficit of 300,000 tons for New England that existed last spring, but a few localities have yet a scarcity of coal.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Statistics issued by the Boston Fish Bureau today show 43 fishing vessels with 1,862,520 pounds fresh fish arriving at the South Boston Fish Pier during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 51 vessels with 2,133,050 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Swordfish, mackerel, and groundfish were landed at the local fish mart today, and prices remained about the same as Thursday's figures. Swordfish arrivals: Earl & Nettie 54 fish, and Mildred J. 59 fish. Mackerel were landed by the Lofa H. Corkum, the only vessel arriving with that fish, receipts being 10,000 pounds tinklers and 90 bbls salted. Groundfish arrivals: W. H. Rider 23,000 pounds, Ruth & Margaret 12,900, and James R. Clark 21,700. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8.07, steak cod \$10.75, market cod \$5.50, pollock \$7.50, large hake \$7.

medium hake \$5, and cusk \$5. Swordfish sold at 14½ cents per pound, and mackerel 10c.

Gloucester mackerel arrivals today were: Norma 150 bbls salted, 40,000 pounds fresh; Bryda F. 5000 fresh, an Italian boat 2500 fresh, Betinna 100 bbls salted, Constellation 9000 fresh, 100 bbls salted; Three Links 40,000 fresh, and Good Luck 110 bbls salted. Other arrivals included the new schooner Florence 200,000 pounds fresh fish, and late Thursday arrivals as follows: Mary F. Sears 180,000 pounds fresh fish, Russell 190,000 pounds fresh fish, Pleiades 270,000 pounds salted cod from Magdalen Islands, Elmer E. Gray from the Banks 275,000 pounds dory handline cod, and Smuggler 235,000 pounds trawl bank cod.

## REAL ESTATE

William J. Stober has just taken title to the large four-story and basement brick residence property at 416 Beacon Street, together with 4950 square feet of land, extending through to the harbor line. This estate is owned by S. Parker Bremer et al. and carries an assessment of \$100,000, of which \$45,500 is land value.

Papers have been placed on record from Charles S. Flagg, conveying title to Ray Finn, of the three-story and basement well front brick dwelling, situated 79 Appleton Street, South End, assessed at \$6000. The 170 square feet of land carries \$2900 of that amount.

Another property sold consists of a four-story brick house and 520 square feet of land at 3 Emerald Street belonging to Nathan H. Woolf. The buyer is Sarah Gittel et al. The parcel is taxed for \$3200 including \$1400 on the lot.

## CHARLESTOWN TRANSFER

Ellen M. Doyle purchased from Sarah A. Summers a frame dwelling house and lot of land at 29 Mead Street, Charlestown. The property is valued at \$2300, and the land carries \$800 of that amount.

## ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Cecilia F. Johnson has purchased the three-story brick apartment house at 3 and 5 Woodbine Street, Roxbury, together with 5285 square feet of land, all valued at \$15,500, of which \$2100 is carried on the land. Esther K. Anthony conveyed title to Samuel Cohen, who has just resold the premises.

John J. Obrien et al. sold his three-story brick dwelling house at 948 Parker Street, to John McFarland and wife who own the adjoining property. There is a land area of 1440 square feet taxed on \$700, also made part of the \$2300 assessment.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling house and 2420 square feet of land at 10 Merrill Street, Dorchester, owned by Thomas P. Halloran and bought by Edward J. Harrigan, deed coming through William P. Morse. The total assessment is \$3500, and the lot carries \$700.

## NORTH READING COUNTRY PLACE

E. H. Holt has sold his country residence on Park Street in North Reading, comprising five acres of land together with a square two-story house. There is a garage and outbuildings, also a collection of fruit. The estate was sold to Conrad H. H. Meyer of Orange, N. J., through the Chapin Farm Agency.

## CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO AUG 8			
1917.....	\$119,447,000	1908.....	\$59,463,000
1916.....	126,862,000	1907.....	83,149,000
1915.....	107,830,000	1906.....	74,098,000
1914.....	110,139,000	1905.....	67,248,000
1913.....	103,166,000	1904.....	55,638,000
1912.....	120,437,000	1903.....	69,904,000
1911.....	102,074,000	1902.....	78,068,000
1910.....	102,670,000	1901.....	73,328,000
1909.....	96,734,000		

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Dunboy St., 3-7-11, Ward 26; G. E. Custance; brick dwellings.

Longwood Ave. 371, rear, Ward 14; Longwood Cricket Club; frame grand stand.

Parkman St., 24, Ward 20; H. Hunter; frame garage.

Dorchester Ave., 1592, Ward 20; George N. Douse; alter stores.

Summer St., 105-107, Ward 5; C. E. Cotting et al.; alter stores.

Harrison Ave., 40-42, cor. 41-43 Beach St., Ward 5; Harrison Bldg. Trust, Harry Keyes; alter lofts.

## LOWERED RATES ON COAL HAULS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today upheld a complaint of the Hopkins, Hough & Merrill Coal Company of Branchville, N. J., that rates on anthracite coal to Branchville from points in Pennsylvania on the Lehigh and New England railroad are unreasonable and discriminatory.

The defendants were ordered to reduce their present rates of over \$2 per ton to \$1.65 for prepared coal, and \$1.55 for pea coal.

## RIOTS INCITED BY PAID GERMAN AGENTS

FRAMINGHAM, Mo.—The St. Francis County grand jury returned 119 indictments against 113 men in connection with the recent anti-foreign riots at Flat River. Prosecuting Attorney Matthews said the Federal authorities are satisfied that the riots which tied up operations in the lead mining district were incited by paid German agents.

## CROP PROSPECTS IN NEW ENGLAND

State and Federal Official Reports for Southern Sections Indicate Heavy Harvest With Plentiful Labor in Sight

Judging from conditions in Massachusetts, crops this year in New England will surpass in volume those of some years past; and there is a plentiful supply of harvest labor in sight, according to State and Federal official reports.

Harvesting of that part of the increased production due to the spread of the home garden movement will be taken care of, of course, by the men who planted the lots. Farmers who usually apply to the State Employment Bureau for harvest hands are hiring a large proportion of the labor they need at their own doors this year, according to G. Harry Dunderdale, superintendent of the bureau.

Crop estimates for New England by V. A. Sanders, field agent of the Department of Agriculture, show a total increase of 152 per cent in the acreage of potatoes; 315 per cent increase in the wheat acreage in Maine and Vermont. Apples should be about normal and peaches more than usual, he says. His estimates show a slight decrease in hay acreage planted but the reports received from Massachusetts farmers are said to show an unusually luxuriant and heavy crop per acre.

Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts and other organizations of young people have offered their services to reap the abundant harvest and Dr. Luther H. Gulick, president of the Camp Fire Girls, urges every town to obtain an efficient Camp Fire guardian who will organize the girls for field work. Places where workers were wanted have been canvassed by New England farm experts and only yesterday about 18 men from New York City found employment on Connecticut farms.

Reports from county agents of the Department of Agriculture on the crop prospects in Western Massachusetts are unusually promising. In Palmer the corn crop is expected to be above the average owing to the increased acreage planted and the potato yield is estimated as above normal. The staple of Palmer is hay, and of this there is an abundance this year. The labor problem has not bothered in the degree that was anticipated, and most farmers have their crop practically harvested.

Crops in Westfield have established a record already for abundance. Prospects there have never been better, it is said, with a larger amount of seeded ground, more home gardens planted and the record amount of vegetables already raised. The hay crop is the largest in years.

Hay, onions, potatoes, corn, apples, oats and other crops are booming in Hampshire County where the home gardens have aided greatly in making this a record year. An "enormous yield" of hay is reported from Amherst and corn is said to have "never looked better." Prospects in Franklin County are unusually good. In Berkshire, the first report of the scarcity of labor is made. Although they say that the labor supply is normal the crops are so large a shortage of workers is felt.

Farmers around Great Barrington say they "never had better prospects for bumper crops" and there is sufficient labor to harvest them. At the Fenton Brook Farm nearly 15,000 bushels are expected from a 62 acre tract of potatoes. Lee potato growers estimate the yield this fall as 275 per cent greater than last year.

"Never before," says the county agent, "has there been so large an acreage of beans in central Berkshire." Similar reports are given by officials and farmers in Athol, Brookfield, Cheshire, Windham, Enfield, Stafford, Tolland and Hampton.

One of the interesting features of this year's harvest in Vermont is expected to be the yield of buckwheat and barley which many farmers have planted for home consumption.

The Governor of Vermont issued a call for harvest labor a few weeks ago and the response, as reported by farmers, is encouraging. Students from the colleges and high schools in Vermont have helped to answer this call. Wages in practically all of the New England states have been raised so that an experienced farm hand gets twice as much as in normal times. The beginner receives \$1 a day and keep whereas usually the rate is only 50 cents a day and keep.

Officials of the Rhode Island commission on agricultural inquiry have made public reports of agents showing an enormous increase in crops, but a shortage in labor. Efforts are being made to supply this deficiency.

## CHANGES IN BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

Many changes in the Fire Department took effect at 10 o'clock this morning, including promotions, transfers and two retirements. Sixteen officers and privates are affected.

The retirements announced are of District Chief William Coulter of Mason Street and Lieut. Charles H. Cosgrove of Ladder 26, Longwood Avenue. The promotions are: Capt. William E. Riley, to district chief; Lieut. Henry J. Power of Ladder 1, to captain, and Lieut. Patrick G. Goggin, to captain.

The privates made lieutenants are: George A. Waggett of Ladder 3, Harrison Avenue; George P. Smith, Engine 10, River Street, West End; William F. Holdt, Engine 40, East Boston; Edward McDonough, aide to the chief.

The assignment of the new officers and the transfers are: District Chief Albert J. Caulfield from East Boston

to Mason Street; District Chief William E. Riley, to East Boston; Capt. Henry J. Power, to Engine 8, Salem Street; Capt. Patrick F. Goggin, to Engine 4, Bulfinch Street; Lieut. Patrick H. Kenney, Ladder 12 Tremont Street, to Ladder 26, Longwood Avenue; Lieut. John H. Leary, Chemical 12, to Ladder 12, in the same station; Lieut. George A. Waggett, to Chemical 12 Tremont Street; Lieut. George F. Doyle, from Engine 9 to Ladder 1, Friend Street; Lieut. George P. Smith, to Engine 8; Lieut. William F. Holdt, to Engine 38, Charlestown; Hoseman John P. Butler, Engine 18, to Ladder 23; Timothy F. Cannon, Ladder 23 to Engine 18; Edward H. Harrington, Chemical 9, to repair shop.

Capt. Frank A. Sweeney, who has been acting district chief in the West End since March 13, 1916, was officially appointed. Captain Powers was promoted to his present rank on Aug. 3, and this fact was officially announced last night.

## CALL TO COLORS OF DRAFTED MEN

Orders in Detail Issued for Their Assembly and Care—More Stringent Regulations on Exemption Excuses

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued the regulations under which men of the new National Army will be called to the colors beginning on Sept. 1.

Two hundred thousand of the first 687,000 men will be ordered upon Sept. 1 and forwarded to their camps before Sept. 5. The whole business of assembling the levies at entraining points, providing them with shelter, food and transportation and giving them their actual induction into military life is entrusted to the civilian local boards which selected them for service. Until the men reach the camps they will not be in contact with uniformed officers.

Each local board will be promptly informed of its proportion in the call and the Adjutant-General will fix the date when men from his State shall enter for the camps.

Immediately the local board will make out the list of the men to fill the call from the roll of accepted men and it will also fix the place of entrainment and the time of departure.

Orders to the men will be posted and also sent them by mail. They will be directed to reach the local board at its headquarters not less than 12 hours nor more than 24 hours before the time of departure for camp. "From the time specified for reporting to the local board for military duty," the regulations state, "each man in respect of whom notice to report has been posted or mailed, shall be in the military service of the United States."

Prior to the arrival of the men at the board headquarters board members are instructed to make arrangements for their accommodation, to find clean sleeping places at hotels and lodging houses, to arrange for their meals and to provide lodging and meal tickets to be taken in payment and redeemed for cash later by a Government disbursing officer. In its discretion, the boards may grant permission for the men to remain at their homes.

Retreat roll call at the board headquarters, set for 5:30 p. m. on the day of reporting to the board, will be the first military ceremony the drafted men pass through.

For each district five alternates will be summoned to the board headquarters, in addition to the men actually selected to fill the board quota. They will be held at the assembling point until train time to fill in vacancies should any men of the levy fail to report.

Except for retreat roll call, the men will be given town liberty until 45 minutes before train time. The board will during this interval select one man from the levy who is the best qualified to command, and place him in charge of the party for its trip. He will name a second in command to aid him, and the other men will be told that the orders of these two must be obeyed under pain of military discipline.

The tickets, with meal tickets, all papers relating to the party, including the copies of registration cards, will be turned over to the man in command.

Arrived at the camp, the party will undergo final physical examination by army doctors. If any are rejected, the local board will be notified and an alternate sent forward for each such case.

Wholesale claims for exemption from the army draft, reported from many sections, caused Provost Marshal-General Crowder to telegraph the governors of the states last night directing that local boards "reduce discharges for dependency to a far more restricted class and to very necessary and clearly defined circumstances."

## SHIP FUEL SHORTAGE

The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Boston has issued the following notice to shippers: "Owing to the present shortage of provisions, supplies and stores abroad, all merchant vessels sailing from United States ports for a round trip to any one of the belligerent countries should provide themselves with all necessary stores, provisions and fuel for the round trip."

## MEAT STORAGE LIMIT ASKED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Resolutions asking Congress to limit the time of keeping meats in cold storage were adopted on Thursday by the United Master Butchers of America in annual convention here.

## RUSSELL FIRE CLUB INFLUENCE

Department Organization That Started for Social Purposes Used to Exert Pressure to Get Every Third Day Off for Men

Organized about nine years ago as a purely social institution the Russell Fire Club of Boston, composed of practically every private in the Boston Fire Department, is today the formidable instrument by means of which the firemen put through the Boston City Council their ordinance securing for them one day off in every three if Mayor Curley is willing. The Russell Fire Club conducted the campaign for one day off in three last year only to be defeated by the votes of Councilmen Coleman, Collins, Hagan, Kenny and Storrow.

Then the Russell Fire Club, composed of privates of the Boston Fire Department joined the American Federation of Labor despite the fact that trade organization of city employees is illegal. The campaign waged this year by the firemen has the political influence of this powerful labor organization behind the men. That fact was remembered undoubtedly by the six councilmen who this year voted to still further favor the already well-aided for members of the fire department.

It is said that the real program of the firemen was to make their drive through the council early this year for the one day off in three. They did not expect the opposition they met, because of their confidence in the weight of the labor organizations behind them. Once the one day off in three demand is granted the plan of campaign comprehended a drive this fall for the \$100 increase per man of the \$1400 men, thus making Boston firemen the best-paid firemen in the world. But in council this year the drive met determined opposition and by the time the measure was "jammed through" the council the balance of the program had gone by the board. It is believed on the part of many firemen that they dare not ask for more money now in view of the opposition they encounter in their one day off in three demand and the widespread publicity their social-organized labor inner organization, the Russell Fire Club, has received.

This club was organized about one year after the Police Social Club was established. Shortly after the police organized their club they secured one day off in 15, something they had never had before. Then came the firemen with their Russell Fire Club, named in honor of William Russell, one time fire commissioner of Boston.

When Nathan Matthews was chairman of the Finance Commission in 1908, a report from that commission discussed rather sharply the firemen's organization as it then existed. Later when the club took to hiring legal counsel and revealed its purpose more boldly the Finance Commission, John Murphy, chairman, issued a report scolding the Russell Fire Club for an alleged purpose to expend \$400 in employing some person to further its aims in the city.

The fire club was in 1913 seeking increases in salaries and the Finance Commission, when Mayor Curley was installed, issued the following in a report dated April 8, 1914:

"Unlike the Police Commissioner, the former Fire Commissioner had no concurrent power of checking salary increases. In testifying before the Finance Commission, the former Fire Commissioner stated that the employment of counsel to obtain increases in salary was unnecessary and that he had so advised the members of the force. The increases in January, 1914, were made with only a few days of the outgoing administration left, but he believed they could be made without the appropriation, but to accomplish it, improvements in the fire service which he had previously intended to make will be deferred. He further stated that while he knew of the employment of counsel he issued no official objection to it.

"Council was employed by the firemen through the Russell Fire Club, and by the officers of the department through the Officers Club, and was paid \$6125 by these two organizations. He stated that he did other work for the men in the department, such as adjusting difficulties between the fire commissioner and the men and presenting grievances and complaints in behalf of the members of the club. In the increases obtained in January, 1914, just before the close of the last administration, no counsel was employed.

"The officers of the Fire Department retained counsel on or about April 26, 1912, and paid him \$3325 for obtaining their increase, which was recommended by the then Mayor (Mr. Fitzgerald) three days after the counsel was employed. The counsel stated that he had been working for the officers for some time and that it was tactically understood that he would be paid by them.

"Notwithstanding the much smaller payments for legal services in connection with salary increases in the Fire Department than in the Police Department, there was evidence of more demoralization within the Fire Department.

less he knew to whom and for what purpose the money was to be paid. The commission finds evidence to warrant the belief that the \$400 was to be used improperly to obtain the interest of some unknown person to have an ordinance enacted which would give extra time for meals to the members of the Fire Department. Because the books of account were burned and the witnesses made untruthful statements or testified 'I forget' or 'I don't remember' or 'I do not recall,' the commission is forced to believe that the 'affair' which was to cost \$400 was apparently a violation of the law.

"In the opinion of the Finance Commission, the employment of counsel by the men in the Fire Department for increase in salaries is as much to be avoided as is similar employment in the Police Department. The commission is convinced that the attempt to pay \$400 for unknown services by the Russell Club should be further investigated by the present fire commissioner and also by the police commissioner, as one of the men who testified is at present connected with the police commissioner.

"The testimony of the witnesses as well as that of the members of the Fire and Police departments is submitted herewith for the guidance of the fire commissioner and the police commissioner. . . .

## CONTRABAND ON SAILORS FOUND

Members of Crew of Steamer Gothland and Others Taken for Alleged Attempt to Smuggle Rubber Out of U. S.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nine men were arrested today in the crusade against what is believed to be a plot for smuggling rubber and platinum to Germany. Six of those seized are sailors of the Red Star steamer Gothland, a Belgian relief ship, while the three others are alleged American agents of the conspiracy. The plan is said to have been to bring German bonds to the United States, sell them and use the cash to buy contraband.

Those taken today were Louis Tincek, a New York boarding house keeper; Frank Bollert, diamond polisher; John Martens, boarding house keeper; and the following sailors of the steamship Gothland: Antoine Barus, Alphonse Francois, Cornelius Nieulaat, August and John Bollert, and August Mayar. They were captured by the police "bomb squad" under Captain Tunney. The sailors were arrested just after they boarded the Gothland at its Brooklyn pier. Detectives watching the men observed that they were unusually large around the chest. When searched, the sailors were discovered to have coils of rubber wrapped around their bodies. The chase led to the house of Martens in New York, where 75 pounds of rubber is said to have been found. Authorities say they have reason to believe the traffic has aggregated \$25,000 to \$30,000 a week. The contraband, it is charged, has been landed in Belgium.

The arrested men, according to the police, asserted that many sailors in the trade between Holland and America were engaged in similar illegal operations. Those arrested were to be arraigned before Federal authorities in Brooklyn on technical charges of smuggling.

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## SOCIALIST MOVE FOR UNIFICATION

Public Meetings in Wisconsin Start to Bring Into One Group Germans, Philipp and La Follette Adherents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

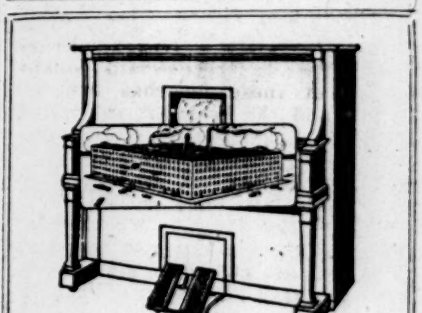
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The actual public meetings at which the rank and file of the Socialists, the German-American alliance members, the La Follette Republicans and the Governor Philipp men are to be brought into one group for the purpose of opposing the war, have begun.

One of the first meetings was held at Elkhart Lake, under the auspices of the Socialist party and was presided over by John F. Kramer, former president of the Elkhart Lake branch of the German-American alliance. Pastors of German Lutheran, German Evangelical and German Reformed churches took part. At least one clergyman made an argument against the selective army law.

One purpose of the meeting seems to have been to boost La Follette's magazine. The position of La Follette was explained at length, and an appeal for subscriptions was quite successful. Men who had refused to subscribe to the Red Cross paid for subscriptions. Another meeting has been planned for Elkhart Lake to perfect the anti-war organization.

Another point at which a meeting was held was at Kiel, Wis. A feature of the meetings is the friendliness displayed between the pro-German Socialists and the followers of Governor Philipp. The way for this understanding between the party that is trying to hamper America's course in the war and the man who wants a third term as governor and then to go to the Senate was, of course, prepared by Governor Philipp's appointment of Mrs. Victor Berger, leading Socialist, to a place on the State Board of Education, and also the naming of prominent Socialists on the exemption boards which must pass on Wisconsin's quota for the war.

Mrs. Berger presided a short time ago at the Milwaukee meeting where a branch of the People's Council was organized. She is the wife of Victor L. Berger, who was refused a passport to the Stockholm conference.



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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## HERKOMER AND LIFE AT BUSHEY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor by a Herkomer student

To one who knew Sir Hubert von Herkomer intimately, his individuality was ever as remarkable as his genius as an artist. No one who had ever met the man could forget him. The impression he made was indelible. Although a man of average size, his commanding presence made him conspicuous in any assembly.

Student life at Bushey was a happy existence under such a master. To the students he was always known by the affectionate title of "the Professor," or to the more flippant, as "H. H." Possessing one of the most active mentalities in art, he had the gift of putting wind into other people's sails, or of bringing slumbering ideas to the boil. As a result, the Bushey esprit de corps was unrivaled. Herkomer's influence bound all together in harmony. As might have been expected, when his presence was withdrawn, the school could no longer be continued.

In criticism, Herkomer's praise, while never begrudging, was very sparingly administered. Many of his criticisms in the "life class" were so trenchant that they have passed into the annals of student tradition. In coming one day into the class, unannounced, as usual, he discovered, on a student's palette, a certain shade of yellow paint that was forbidden in the painting of the figure. "What's that on your palette?" he asked, looking at the offending color. "I wasn't using it," the guilty student stammered in self-defense. "What is the good of temptation, if you don't yield to it?" was the enigmatic reply, which became a byword with the students forever after.

Although by no means so well known to the average layman, and even to the average art student the world over, Herkomer occupies a place of influence in the art world today fully as great as that of his illustrious contemporary, John Ruskin, whom he succeeded, in 1885, as Slade professor of art at Oxford. His great versatility seemed to give the lie to the old proverb about a Jack-of-all-trades, for he engaged in at least six different lines of art work, and became master of them all. Portraiture, subject painting, engraving, wood-carving, etching, illustrating, cartoon drawing, pottery and miniature painting were all fields in which he excelled. Besides these activities he could also lay claim to being an actor, a stage manager, an author, and a musical composer of note. He was described as a very "glutton for work." His perpetual craving for occupation led him never to hesitate to add more labor to his already full life.

Portraiture occupied the largest part of his multifarious activities. In 20 years he painted as many as 400 portraits, having for sitters the most illustrious men of his time. The only portrait of John Ruskin in existence, when he passed on, was found to be in the private possession of Herkomer. He had painted the portrait of his great friend some years earlier, at a period before Ruskin had embarrassed his friends by changing the wretched aspect of his face. The painting had been done in water color, a medium which Sir Hubert was attempting at the time to apply to large surfaces. It was his regret, under the circumstances, that he had not used more enduring oils. But, even as it was, he presented the unique portrait of that "great and good man," as Queen Victoria named him, to the English nation, and it may be seen in the National Portrait Gallery today.

Richard Wagner and Lord Tennyson were two of the most reluctant sitters Herkomer ever had. Wagner was impatient of the necessary sittings, and suggested that studies should be made of him while he was conducting in Albert Hall. Herkomer preferred to draw upon his memory for the portrait, as the desired process proved unsatisfactory, and so successful was his attempt that Wagner finally consented to give actual sittings. The expression of the great musician's face, as Herkomer remembered it at concerts, was so full of emotion that Wagner insisted upon correcting it by posing properly for the picture. The family valued the portrait very highly, and it was hung in Mrs. Wagner's own sitting room, in her home in Bayreuth.

Lord Tennyson was an equally difficult subject. When Herkomer arrived at Farringford to paint the Poet Laureate, he was received with warm hospitality, but Tennyson declared frankly: "I hate your coming. I cannot abide sitting." After their first evening together, Tennyson retired in better humor with the prospect before him the next day, and opening suddenly the door of his guest's room, he remarked, "I believe you are honest! Good-night!"

Herkomer excelled particularly in ceremonial portraits. The present Emperor of Germany was painted by him several times, coming upon more than one occasion to Herkomer's home studio in Bushey, for the sittings. The full length portrait in his robes of state and all the insignia of his rank, won great favor in Germany.

Among other famous persons whom Sir Hubert painted were, Max Müller, the great philologist; his brother painter, George Frederick Watts; the Rev. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and such great men of affairs as Cecil Rhodes, Earl Roberts, William Gladstone, and Lord Kitchener. His portrait of James Russell Lowell, while American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, met with great favor for the way, as

Emerson said, "the artist had got into the painting 'the steel of Lowell's eye'."

For 21 years Herkomer was master of the school of artists at Bushey, a beautiful little village only a short distance from London, so old as to have been mentioned in the Domesday Book. This school was financed entirely by a neighbor of Herkomer's, a Mr. T. E. Gibb, and during its entire existence Herkomer gave his services free of charge to the students. He was the adored autocrat of the school, and there is no doubt that its great success was due to his undivided dictatorship.

Over a hundred studios were built in the picturesque little village, which, before that time, had been without modern sanitation or any water supply but the town pump. In the early days the streets were not lighted at night, and the students would wander to and fro carrying burning lanterns on poles over their shoulders.

Craft workers of all sorts congregated at Bushey. The little colony of workers included weavers from Norway and Sweden, who brought over the secret of their marvelous industry; wrought-iron workers, lithographers, wood carvers, mezzotint engravers, besides the painters of portraits, landscapes, subject pictures, and miniatures. All followed their chosen specialty. Many nations were represented among the students. Even the quaint Indian dress of the Parsee came and went in the village streets. At one time there were eight different nationalities represented in the student body.

No married women were admitted to the school. When a woman student married, she was not allowed to remain, for Herkomer claimed that a married female artist made a bad wife and a bad artist. This discrimination did not hold in the case of the men students.

The test for remaining in the school was more severe than the entrance test. A charcoal drawing of a head from life was all that was required for admission, but to continue, every one was given six "tries" to enter the life class, and those who failed to come up to Bushey standards had to leave the school. So constant was the weeding-out process among the students that Herkomer called himself the "art suppressor."

## LONDON ART NOTES

**LONDON, England.**—The report of the National Art Collection Fund, as presented at the recent annual meeting, showed a record of useful work during the past year. The fund had been able to assist in the acquisition of Masaccio's famous picture now in the National Gallery. The drawing by Antonio Verrio presented by Sir Isidore Spielmann was declared to be especially interesting because it afforded practically the only reliable evidence of the appearance presented by the great ceiling and banqueting hall of Hampton Court before they came into the hands of the "restorers." Regret was experienced at the action taken by the Government in closing so many museums and picture galleries, and the society felt that the attitude they had taken up on the matter was justified by the great popularity of those galleries which still remained open.

The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have refused to accept the subject of the famous "Romney trial," the portrait by Ozias Humphry, R. A., of the Ladies Waldegrave. Their decision is not based on any kind of art criticism but on the point of the lack of sufficient historical value in the portraits.

The Victoria Art Gallery at Bath has been the recipient of several interesting pictures by artists of the English school, formerly the property of the Hon. Caroline Jervis. The pictures include three Portraits, one Copy Fielding and two Hunts. There are also two drawings by Moreland, a miniature on ivory by Bone and some paintings by Hardy of Bristol.

The Dublin Municipal Gallery of Modern Art is the richer for two portraits by John Lavery, R. A., presented to it by Lieut.-Col. Sir Hutcheson Pöe, who bought them at the recent War Hospital sale in Dublin. One of the portraits is of Mr. John Redmond and the other of Sir Edward Carson.

High prices seem to have been the rule at Christie's lately. The sum paid for "The MacNab" portrait, overshadowing everything else but the 5500 guineas, for which a set of two Chippendale settees and eight chairs were sold, is a sufficiently remarkable price. The chairs, which were sold by order of the trustees of Sir F. E. Astley Corbett, were covered with well-preserved contemporary petit-point needlework in colored silks. A Seventeenth Century picture still in the possession of the vendor's family, and founded on the Hastings MSS. in the British Museum, is copied in the needlework. The work on the two settees represents, respectively, the fight in Smithfield between Sir John de Astley and Sir Philip Boyle in 1441 and the encounter in Paris between Astley and Peter de Masse in 1438. Even allowing for the value of the needlework, which must surely be unique, the price is an astonishing one.

Raeburn portraits seem to have been much to the fore at Christie's lately. No less than seven, exclusive of "The MacNab," have been sold there quite recently. One among these, the portrait of the famous Scottish judge, Robert Macquene, Lord Braxfield, had an especial interest as being the portrait of the man from whom Robert Louis Stevenson drew "Weir of Hermiston." In the picture, Lord Braxfield is seated and wears his robes of Lord Justice-Clerk. The portrait was engraved by Lizars in 1793.



Drawn by The Christian Science Monitor from Herkomer's etching. Courtesy Macmillan & Co., London, publishers of "The Herkomers."

Sir Hubert von Herkomer

## ROYAL ACADEMY AND ITS HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**OTTAWA, Ont.**—It was David, the French painter, who, at the consummation of his revenge against the French Academy for the flouting of his classic "machines," bombastically announced its destruction as the fall of the "Bastille of Painting," and there has seldom been a time in all the whole 149 years of the Royal Academy that its life has not been threatened and its doings railed upon, in "good set terms," by those who see in its established authority and conservatism a menace to the very existence of a free and national art. Threatened men live long, however, and the Royal Academy, moated by its membership and buttressed by its constitution, is still unscathed and pursues the even tenor of its way, ruffled, perhaps, by such squalls as the Chantry Bequest inquiry, but in the main, serenely pursuing the intentions of its foundation: to hold exhibitions, to give free education to art students, and to relieve poverty among artists, while ever and anon disarming the attacking hand with the offer of brotherhood.

The idea of a Royal Academy in England was not a mushroom growth—there are few such growths in England—it had been talked of for more than a hundred years. John Evelyn, the dry-as-dust rival of the immortal Pepys in diary writing, had talked of it in his "sculptura" and it is significant that his scheme was almost identical with the actuality of the Royal Academy today. He proposed that a building be provided in which students should be able to learn their craft, that a keeper and professors should be appointed, traveling scholarships be given, and fellows elected. But nothing came of it until 50 years or so later, when Sir James Thornhill started a scheme for an Academy to be supported by Parliament. Parliament thought otherwise—it thinks otherwise now as hard as it can—and Thornhill had to be content with a school of his own and in his own back garden. But this was the beginning, even if he didn't know it, for Thornhill's school developed into the famous St. Martin's Lane Academy, and Hogarth handed over—not without pressure—his father-in-law's collected cast to furnish it, and later on out of the school in St. Martin's Lane, grew the idea of both the Incorporated Society of Artists and King George's Royal Academy. It is some times hard to clear the English of Napoleon's gibe of being a nation of shop-keepers, for it seems to have been nothing more idealistic than the 6582 sixpenny catalogues sold at the Incorporated Society's first exhibition which really established public confidence in art by showing that there was money in it, and so led a number of seceders from the society to the formation of a rival organization, furiously eager to benefit art in the same way.

The Society of Artists of Great Britain was formed in a hurry and immediately resolved that the 6582 sixpennies be turned into shillings by doubling the price of admission to their forthcoming exhibition, and their trust in the British public was not misplaced, for no less than 15,000 shillings were taken at the doors and, at last, art in England stood upon a sound and enduring basis. The society's second exhibition cleared over £500 and had a preface to its catalogue by Dr. Johnson, an odd protagonist, when it is remembered that he wrote to Barretti about this time that "the exhibition has filled the heads of the artists and lovers of art. Surely life, if it be not long, is tedious, since we are forced to call in the aid of so many trifles to rid us of our time." The next exhibition cleared over £700 and ambition soaring, the King was petitioned for a charter and the society became known as the Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain.

with Reynolds as one of its 211 members.

But intrigue was at work, stealthy intrigue in high places, and factions began to fight, the one, and probably the more respectable, to reform the society into an academy with duties to the public other than the collection of its shillings; the other to petition the King to take the society under his protection as his very own academy. The Royalists had it and after their opponents had resigned they set themselves to accomplish their purpose, and the whole 22 of them—His Majesty's "most dutiful subjects and servants"—signed a memorial to be presented to the King by four of their number. There was Chambers, the King's architect, and a man of business, Benjamin West, always a friend of the court; Francis Cotes, whom history has dubbed a pretty good portrait painter, and Michael Moser, an inconspicuous and German, who had begun as a gold chaser and was making a success with portraits in enamel. The memorial was graciously received by the King, so graciously, indeed, that the malicious hinted that His Majesty had had a hand in the drafting, or he would not have been so complaisant over the last paragraph, which stated boldly that he would be expected to make up the Academy deficiencies out of his own private pocket; for there is no evidence that Royal George was ever much more interested in art than to secure flattering presentations of himself and his family from a quartet of great artists. Other paragraphs explained that "His Majesty's most faithful subjects, painters, sculptors, and architects of this Metropolis, being desirous of establishing a Society for the promotion of the arts of design, are aware that their scheme depends for success on His Majesty's gracious assistance, patronage and protection," also "that the objects are two, the establishment of a well-regulated Academy of Design, and the holding of an annual exhibition," while yet another hints that business was not forgotten in patriotic and artistic fervor, for it naively opines that "in the petitioner's belief no long time would elapse before the profits of the exhibition would pay for the schools and leave something over for charity!" The King, however, with all his graciousness, wasn't going to be rushed and his dignity demanded that his Royal Academy go off at full cock or not go off at all.

The "dutiful servants" did not include his chief portrait painters, Reynolds and Gainsborough, and Richard Wilson, West, Cotes, Bartolozzi, and Angelica Kauffman were the most brilliant of the stars. Something had to be done and that something was that Reynolds must be got hold of. The King fixed a day for the approval of the list of Academicians and the "dutiful servants" got busy in Sir Joshua's studio. Sir Joshua, never rash, displayed extreme caution, even coyness, and it was not until he had been induced to attend a meeting at which a carefully prepared shout of "Mr. President" greeted his entrance that he consented to grace the high office of first president of the Royal Academy. The luckless Incorporated Society, deprived of both personnel and patronage as the result of procedure not at all above suspicion, rapidly fell to pieces and after a few years of virulent effort against the usurper which the president's skill and coolness grandly foiled, it fell to rise no more.

It must be acknowledged that the founders of the Royal Academy, if not overhonest in their zeal, showed remarkable ability in securing their charge against attack. The provisions that no academician should belong to any other society of artists in London, and that no work previously exhibited in London should be admitted to the Royal Academy, gave them something of the security of a monopoly. Even the most iconoclastic might be disposed to admit that the Royal Academy, through the long years, has not acquired itself so badly nor failed, at any rate, to live up to its tradi-

tions or trusts of its foundation, to hold exhibitions, to give free education to the art student and to relieve the poverty of artists. Commercially, it has been all its founders hoped, a huge success; the shillings have poured in and popularity has poured out; it has become a public institution, and on that first Monday in May, good, bad, or indifferent though the show may be, there begins that procession to the national shrine of art, from the anarchic studios of Chelsea, from the rural parsonage in the provinces, and from all between. The teaching of art at the Royal Academy schools has received as many kicks as halcyon from teacher and student alike, but it would be difficult to imagine any system conducive of better results. The young idea cannot, after all, be taught to be an artist; he is one already, or he never will be one, and all he can be taught is his craft; if he is taught what to see and what to paint, then he will probably paint like his teacher and end in mediocrity. The Royal Academy teaching is done by the whole membership in rotation, so that no one's domination is possible. The ability of the teachers may be called in question, but the basic idea seems sound and less likely to flood the community with a host of fledgling artists unable to fly when turned out of the nest.

The first home of the Royal Academy was in Pall Mall, next to Old Carlton House. It had been Lamb's auction rooms, but the Royal Academy took it from one Dalton, the King's librarian, who had used it as a storehouse for prints. Afterwards it became the office of Christie, the great auctioneer, and practically judged the reputations of those who had once exhibited under its roof.

## AN APHRODITE BY PRAXITELES?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Enshrined in a paganesque open pavilion or "Temple of Love" in the Italianate sunken gardens of John D. Rockefeller's stately residence park at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, stands a mysterious dusky-tinged marble goddess of truly Praxitelean grace and loveliness. One must be careful, indeed, about using the name of the greatest Attic sculptor in this connection, as the statue is none other than the famous Florentine Altoviti Aphrodite, sometimes called the "chocolate-colored Venus," which, when casually exhibited at the National Arts Club a few years ago, and boldly ticketed as "by Praxiteles," precipitated a furious battle of critical authorities. The controversy still smolders, ready to break out afresh at any moment. And yet, had the momentous attribution to Praxiteles been managed less brusquely, and with a good-sized question mark in evidence, it is probable that the very critics who impulsively assailed it then would be now its ardent defenders.

Notwithstanding the strange obscurities of its immediate provenance, there is today a cumulation of positive evidence that this statue, whose incomparable beauty not even its detractors can gainsay, is not only an original work of the greatest Praxitelean age (Fourth Century B. C.), but the actual model from which was copied the world-celebrated Venus de Medici of the Uffizi in Florence. The two statues are so nearly identical in size and form that the resemblance could scarcely be accidental. That it is very far from being accidental is shown beyond peradventure by Charles De Kay, the associate editor of the Art World, and who was the principal sponsor for the Altoviti Aphrodite (so called because its latter-day career dates from its discovery at the Palazzo Altoviti in Florence), on its first public exhibition in New York, a little more than a decade ago.

The statue is a life-size, complete and entirely undraped figure of Aphrodite with her symbolical dolphin, all carved out of a single block of unmistakable antique Pentelie marble—the stone found only in the old quarries on Mt. Pentelicon, near Athens, and from which the Parthenon was built. There is a trace of iron in this marble, which is apt to cause mottling or discoloration, with time and exposure. But that is not the reason why the Altoviti Venus is chocolate colored. When unearthed by Signor Volterra, the Florentine antiquarian, the figure had been completely painted over, and more than once, so that it looked like a terra cotta. Chemical baths, boiling and scrubbing removed the paint; but if the restorer was misguided enough to think he, the pristine whiteness of the stone, he must have been sadly disappointed. However, the surpassing technical finish, the masterly modeling, the exquisite play of surface, the delicate contours, simple purity of line, superhuman symmetry and appealing pose of the figure as a whole, and above all the melting, "dream-bound" gaze of the goddess-like face, all so typical of the sculptor of the Olympian Hermes, are fully revealed. There is a circular depression around the upper left arm for a bracelet, and the ear-lobes have been pierced for earrings. Of course we know that Praxiteles, like all sculptors of gods and goddesses of his time, expected his statues to be not only colored, but also adorned with real jewels and golden ornaments—crowns, earrings, armlets, and the like.

The gesture of the arms and hands is similar, though with some important difference in detail, to that of the Medicean Venus. Now, the chief de traction from the latter's acknowledged high and classical beauty consists in a certain mincing pettiness, a spongy of abashed prudery, in the pose, which critics have always deplored as unbefitting the proud nobility of the peerless pagan goddess of

generation and love. An inscription on the base support of the Venus de Medici lends color to the tradition that the statue was carved by Klesomenos of Athens, a sculptor who flourished a century later than Praxiteles, and who was obviously his inferior—if we accept Mr. De Kay's not unimpeachable hypothesis that the Altoviti Aphrodite is the original masterpiece whose splendid simplicity the decadent third-century artist tried with only partial success to copy.

Leaving the plane of hypothesis, and coming down to positive record, we know that the Medici Venus, when the excavators found her, was armed, even as is the Venus de Milo, Ercole Ferrata, in 1675, restored the missing members. On what model or authority? Why, on that of the Altoviti! Professor Milani of Florence has carefully measured the two statues, and finds the arms of both to be exactly the same in size.

How and when the Altoviti Aphrodite came to Florence, cannot be determined. It was in the possession of the Montalvo family (to whom the Palazzo Altoviti formerly belonged) for several centuries; and it may of the "very beautiful nude statue of Venus, a marble in a private house," at one time ascribed to Polykleitos, mentioned in a footnote to Dante's "Purgatorio," made by the earliest commentator, Benvenuto da Imola, about 1375.

At any rate, here stands Aphrodite today, fair as the dawn or purple seas, in Mr. Rockefeller's garden temple beside the Hudson. "The Venus of Milo, with her arms!" exclaimed John S. Sargent, who has been at Pocantico Hills painting portraits. And Dr. Arnold Genthe, the artist-photographer, who as a student specialized in classic art under Furtwangler, the author of "Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture," believes with all his "faith" that this is a radiant chef-d'œuvre of the Athenian school of sculpture of the Fourth Century B. C.—the age of Skopas and Praxiteles. But he also cordially agrees with Rodin, who in London contemplated this same marble in rapt admiration for an hour, and then, when urged to give his opinion in assigning a sculptor or a period, exclaimed, "What difference does it make, when she is so beautiful, so beautiful!"

Dr. Genthe's camera studies are for Mr. Rockefeller's private use. In a souvenir book he intends issuing for the delectation of his friends and visitors. These latter include many American artists, who cannot fail to find inspiration in this rescued treasure from an odyssey of adventures, come.

"To teach all time how Aphrodite smiles in deathless beauty from the Grecian isles."

## CHILDREN'S ART IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast Bureau

**SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.**—Ever with an eye for that which is potential, J. Nilsen Laurvik, the director of the Palace of Fine Arts, has discovered that the art work of the school children of California is truly unusual, and has lost no time in opening a Children's Room in the museum where such may be on exhibition from now on. The first display is of the simpler work done by the children ranging from 12 to 15 years of age and is made up largely of elementary problems, where the basis of the design has been given and the elaboration and coloring completed by the pupil. Diverse-shaped rectangles are also shown, filled in with original floral and geometrical and conventionalized animal and ship designs in different hues.

The best possession of these youthful artists of the coast, however, is undoubtedly their color sense, and this is revealed excellently in the solution of a color problem, based on the outline of a design by a noted artist. Forty-eight in all, the children's work is different in handling and, in the large majority of cases, really excellent. The color combinations are forceful, virile and full of understanding to a surprising degree. Taste and skill have produced work that could be utilized by a drapery concern with commercial success. The walls of the gallery glow with warm browns, orange and yellow tints, with deep violets paling into mauves, and crimsons and scarlets blending into coppers.

What may be the influences that have brought all this to pass—whether it be brilliant day under the open skies and by the open sea of California, the abundance of Chinese and Japanese designs and colorings everywhere to be seen, or the cosmopolitan character of the school attendance—it is difficult to say. But it remains that American artists and those from other countries have been, from time to time, much interested in the work of the children of San Francisco and other coast cities, while there have been those who have seen in this peculiar color sense of the little Westerners the forecast of something new and new in the art of the United States in the future.

## SALE OF PICTURES IN BERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**PARIS, France.**—The Mercure de France quotes some of the prices obtained in the sale of the Collection Flechheim in Berlin, which are as follows:

Derrain (landscape), 1100 marks; Derain (landscape), 1320 marks; Van Dongen, 440 marks; Marie Laurencin, 3600 marks; Marie Laurencin, 1000 marks; Van Gogh, "Zouave," 19,000 marks; Van Gogh, "Bateau a Sainte Marie," 8050 marks; O. Redon, "Flowers," 6600 marks; Picasso, "Violin," 4600 marks; Picasso, "Woman's Head," 3200 marks; Renoir (semi-nude), 29,000 marks.

## MAX MELDRUM'S QUALITIES OF ART

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**MELBOURNE, Vic.**—Perhaps one of Australia's most earnest and thorough exponents of the brush is Max Meldrum. Gifted with the capacity of taking unlimited pains, his work reveals that intuitive sincerity and earnestness which is more often found among the older painters than the modern. He is a true craftsman, a man so wrapped up in his work that it is his joy and sorrow—truly his life's work.

The writer visited him in his studio one day. He was finishing the full length portrait of some prominent official. The subject was a somewhat uninteresting one, but Meldrum had managed to catch the life behind the worldly-weary eyes and face, and had interpreted it on his canvas. The picture was an essay on "tone."

Max Meldrum is not an Australian by birth. He came here as a youngster and as a youth attended the art classes at the National Gallery in Melbourne. Here his work, although still embryonic, began to take on that firm individualistic character which is so dominantly revealed in it today.

In 1899 he won the National Gallery traveling scholarship and was thus enabled to go to Paris. He studied in the various schools in Paris for a while, but his student days were now passed. He had arrived quickly at maturity in his art and could afford to dispense with schools. Accordingly he quit Paris and took up his residence in an old, somewhat dilapidated chateau at Passy, Brittany. Whilst at Passy he painted one of his most remarkable works, "The Paysan." When this picture was exhibited in the Paris Salon it received the most general and the most favorable criticism of any picture, painted by a foreigner, hanging in that particular exhibition.

In 1911 Max Meldrum returned to Australia, a finished painter, a man with a rare sense of the opportunities for pictorial expression afforded by his native land. His work was new to the Australians, and so earnest and virile that at first they were somewhat at a loss to understand him. This always happens with the advent of anything new and good. However, an exhibition of his work in Melbourne aroused great interest, and people began to realize that the young artist was a painter of no mean order, and the National Gallery purchased his now celebrated picture, "The Paysan." Meldrum is still resident in Melbourne, and every year he puts forth more and more work of increasing interest. Perhaps the best means of understanding this young artist is to let him speak for himself.

"Painting," says Mr. Meldrum, "is a universal language, and it follows that in so far as the artist succeeds in imitating, without the aid of theoretical conventions, some part or phase of nature that he has seen, his art becomes great and international—because nature is international. "The true painter is constantly directing people to use the eye; and the greatest artist is he who uses his powers of observation most. The true artist recognizes the reality of his mission, and, knowing this, he can never be diverted from his aim by the counsel of people who advise him to relinquish a pursuit, the grandeur of which they are utterly unable to comprehend."

Dealing with the question of imitation in art, Mr. Meldrum remarked that it might be asked that if the painter's objective was merely an imitative one, wherein lay the necessity for his profession? The reply was that it is only the severe observation and practice of his eyesight which enables even the greatest artist to interpret on a flat surface a little of what he has seen. Having done this, the artist has arrested some phase of nature from which the less educated eye of the layman might in time understand a few of the definite facts of nature. Even a very few of the facts which he attempted to imprison on his canvas were sufficient, if correctly enough stated, to form a work of great beauty.

"It may be asked," pursued Mr. Meldrum, "what are the qualities which make a picture of lasting interest. Well, a painter, say, is asked to produce a full-length portrait of a lady. He poses his model. Two feet behind her he sees a sofa, and three feet farther back, a wall. The light is falling downward, from right to left, from a top window in his studio. "One of the first impressions he must produce in his representation of this is the feeling that the objects are in space, all receiving the light from the one direction. However vaguely the painter has succeeded in conveying this impression, so much constitutes an achievement of interpretation. If the painter has succeeded in conveying to the onlooker the illusion of an object in space, with other objects two or three feet behind each other, so much more is actually achieved."

Summing up some of the good qualities required in good paintings, Mr. Meldrum stipulated (1) unity of light; such as is found always in nature; (2) exact impressions of space and distance; (3) impressions of different colored objects under one light; and (4) impressions of proportion and definition of character in these proportions. These, he contended, were, broadly speaking, the facts which, if properly stated on canvas, interpreted nature to our eyes, and it was easy to observe how all great paintings conformed to these rules.

## FINE ARTS

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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

OIL SITUATION  
IS DISTURBING

Growing Scarcity of Petroleum Throughout the World, Notwithstanding Enormous Quantities of It, Explained by Experts

It has been many years since any particular industry in the United States, or in fact in the world, has attracted the public attention as much as has the oil industry in the past few years. The demand for oil in its various forms has been so heavy that the production of the United States is unable to meet it, and the situation has become so serious that the leading oil men of the country have issued warnings to the public against the extravagant use of petroleum products. In view of this condition the following interview with P. Chester Thompson, an international oil expert, obtained by Ambrose J. Lamberti, a well known journalist, will be of considerable interest:

"There is practically an unlimited supply of oil in the world, yet we are facing a serious petroleum shortage!"

"This was the paradox with which P. Chester Thompson, international oil expert, began an interview I had with him in New York on the oil situation of the world."

"Anticipating my request to reconcile his apparent contradiction of 'unlimited supply yet shortage of petroleum,' Mr. Thompson said: 'Let me deal with the latter condition first. Mr. A. C. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, undoubtedly the greatest oil authority in the world, speaking as chairman of the petroleum committee of the Council of National Defense, frankly pointed out that we were facing a serious oil shortage. You remember in his official statement he said that the United States was producing crude oil at the rate of about 300,000,000 barrels a year, but is using it at the rate of 335,000,000 barrels. The amount of crude oil in storage of all grades May 1, 1917, was 165,688,797 barrels, so at the present rate of production and consumption our reserves would be exhausted in five years. He also pointed out the discouraging fact that relief was not forthcoming from new wells being drilled. 'The total successes,' Mr. Bedford said, 'were not as satisfactory as they were a year ago. In the first three months of this year 4701 wells were completed, yielding an initial production per day of 844,376 barrels. In 1915, 1711 new wells yielded 439,010 barrels. In other words, though there have been almost three times as many new wells drilled in 1917 as in 1915, the initial production is considerably less than in 1915.'"

"In addition many of the wells are becoming exhausted and at the same time the cry is going up for oil, oil, and yet more oil. 'Men of the standing and authority of Mr. Bedford would be the last to raise any false panic cries, and when he earnestly urged economy in the use of gasoline by the public and the expenditure of every effort on the part of producers to get the oil out of the ground it cannot be disputed that the petroleum situation is indeed serious. 'In other parts of the world equally discouraging conditions due to the war and its consequent factor—lack of transport facilities—prevail. 'Take Russia with her enormous fields at Baku, which normally produce more than 17 per cent of the world's supply of oil. Torn by internal revolution and in a position of political chaos; with no outlet from the Black Sea; her railroads notoriously inadequate for her immediate and pressing military demands;—as far as the world at large is concerned the Russian fields are of little if any use. 'As for Rumania, it is difficult to learn the exact truth about conditions there. Even the Royal Dutch Company, the largest exploiter of those fields until the German invasion, is without accurate information. 'That in the face of the German defeat the wells were plugged is beyond dispute, but whether they were effectively stopped is questionable. Some say they were; some say they were not. All I know is that at the time Germans occupied the territory they were bitter in their denunciation of certain American oil men, charging them with unneutrality superintending the work of despoiling the wells. Others contend that the Germans quickly got the wells into working order and thus obtained the oil which made the unrestricted submarine warfare possible. 'Which story is true I have no means of knowing. This much, however, is certain, that Russia and Galicia, with the urge and resurgence of battles, are necessarily not producing their normal quantity; and it is also a very grave question to what extent belligerent operations have permanently injured the fields. 'Transportation is the main havo-playing factor in other countries. The ravages of the U-boats and the commandeering by the Allies of every available bottom leaves but little tonnage for the cartage of oil save for war purposes. 'Now to turn to the practically unlimited oil possibilities of which I spoke. 'Oil in commercial quantities is found in almost every part of the world—in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Rumania, Anatolia, Burma, Egypt, Palestine, Tarnia, Sumatra, Ceylon, Japan, Java and Madagascar. 'In the latter place, as I personally know, there is enough oil to supply

the world for generations if the fields are properly developed. Its possibilities are thoroughly appreciated by France, to whom the island belongs, and the oil concessions are being rigidly retained by the French Government. In the older fields of Europe, say Russia and Germany, the wells are of the shallow variety going only to the tertiary formations. With the American experience in getting the best production and higher grade of oil from the lower paleozoic rocks, and the improvements in drilling apparatus, European wells, should necessarily arise, could be sunk to deeper strata with every probability of getting oil. 'The same holds true of oil from similar formations in the United States, particularly in the California and Gulf coasts, and in the Dutch East Indies, Japan and India, as well as parts of South America. 'As far as South America is concerned it is practically virgin soil for oil developments. Peru is now practically the only important producer, yielding close to 3,000,000 barrels a year. 'But all the rest of our southern continent is an immense oil horizon extending from the Caribbean to the Straits of Magellan. 'In some of the countries, like Bolivia, though the grade of the oil is very high in gasoline content and other valuable by-products, the location of the fields is so far inland as to render the transportation cost prohibitive. 'The main immediate supply is to be looked for in Mexico, Venezuela, and Trinidad. It is to these places that the world in the next few years must look for the petroleum to make the supply approximate the demand. Were it not for the geographical location of the fields, I would also include Colombia, which has practically inexhaustible quantities. Here, however, the oil deposits lie far in the interior of the country, and the most economic and direct route of transportation is through Venezuela. It would be a simple and obvious thing for the latter country in order to protect its own interest to impose a prohibitive tax on any oil passing through from Colombia. 'Mexico, despite its well known producing capabilities, yielding nearly 8 per cent of the world's present supply, is but in the infancy of its development. 'Venezuela also has an oil future of wonderful promise; but to my mind it is Venezuela that will furnish the sensation of the oil world in the near future. 'The extent of the Venezuelan fields is, without exaggeration, enormous, running along the coast line convenient to harbors and waterways and making transportation to tankers a matter of ease and cheapness. 'How important to the British Government the oil prospects of Venezuela appear is evidenced by the activity of the Royal Dutch Shell Company there. 'That company, the one great rival in the world to the associated Standard Oil companies, has acquired 600,000 acres of what, in my opinion, is the richest prospective oil land in the world, and already has refineries at St. Lorenzo and is planning huge refineries at Curacao, where the oil will be transported by tugs and lighters now being built. 'Great Britain realizes the necessity for oil for her Navy and is making wise provision for the future. Her failure with the Persian fields simply turned her attention to South America, and what the Cowdray interests have done in Mexico, so I expect the Royal Dutch to do in Venezuela. 'But American oil men are by no means inactive in this territory. Watching developments in every part of the world with the alertness of hawks, they, too, realize the possibilities of Venezuela, and some astonishing news of their activities there may shortly become known. 'I could talk about the proven fields of Japan, of the potentialities of China, of the futures of other fields in various parts of the world interminably, but I think I have sufficiently indicated that there are still limitless quantities of oil still to be obtained. Nature has indeed been lavish in storing up this precious product. 'All that is needed is development and means of transportation. The development will take place and the means of transportation will be at hand once the submarine ravages are checked or the war comes to an end. 'How about the United States? Is she to take a back seat in oil production?' I asked. 'Oh, no,' Mr. Thompson replied. 'There is still plenty of oil to be obtained. New fields will surely be found, and young fields like Wyoming adequately developed. The recent sensational oil discoveries there show that state to be practically one huge oil horizon, and the character of oil with its high gasoline content leads many experts to believe that Wyoming will shortly be furnishing the United States with fully 50 per cent of its gasoline, and lighter petroleum distillates. But the present and possible production in the United States will not, in my opinion, be sufficient to supply the local demand. 'But, Mr. Thompson, I asked, 'admitting the development of production in Venezuela and other places you have indicated, will that not send the price of petroleum and its products tumbling?' 'Perhaps, temporarily, but not permanently,' he answered. 'I have in mind what happened after the dissolution of the Standard Oil trust into its component companies and the consequent free field that was opened to the independents. In the days of its trusthood, the Standard Oil controlled 80 per cent of the oil handled on the American continent. Now its control is less than 60 per cent. Despite the active competition of inde-

pendents, the price of petroleum products is constantly rising. 'Again, the example of the Cushing field, the largest discovery of high grade petroleum ever made in the world, is extremely pertinent. The production of this field jumped from 25,000 barrels a day to 300,000. The prices dropped temporarily, but shortly after not only recovered but advanced far beyond what they were at the time the enormous production began. 'The explanation lies, of course, in the constant and rapid widening of the field of petroleum's usefulness. The automobile industry, for instance, has been mainly responsible for the tremendously—there is no other appropriate term to apply—increased consumption of gasoline. Mr. Bedford, whose figures I accept as authoritative, says that in 1910 there were 400,000 automobiles in use in the United States; in 1916 the number was 2,350,000. Today there are more than 4,000,000 cars, demanding more than 40,000,000 barrels of gasoline a year. 'And yet this country has by no means reached the saturation point as far as automobiles are concerned. Think of the thousands of farm tractors that are being built and will have to be built, not only to satisfy the demands of this country, but the necessities of devastated Europe, where mechanical means will have to replace the depleted human power; think of the future of the aeroplane both as a pleasure and as a commercial vehicle. In that feature alone there is the possibility of the history of the automobile repeating itself. 'Railroads, factories, in fact every human enterprise where machinery in any form is employed needs more and more petroleum in some form or another. 'Realize that there are some 2000 different products obtainable from crude oil, ranging from aniline dyes to the paraffin which coats the modern individual drinking cup; realize also that new uses are daily being found, and it can readily be appreciated that petroleum is a sovereign not only in no danger of losing its throne, but on the contrary, becoming more secure in place and power. 'Perhaps there is no place where petroleum will play a more important part than on the sea. Just as steam succeeded sail, so coal must yield to oil. The navies of the world realize this, particularly our own. All our new battleships, whether destroyers, submarines or dreadnoughts, are oil burners. The same is true of Britain's great navy; which accounts for her foresight in providing for her future needs by arrangements such as she has made in Mexico, India, Egypt and South America. I venture to predict that within a few years a coal burning warship of any nationality will be a veritable curiosity. 'The merchant marine by economic necessity will have to use oil as fuel. The movement in this direction has already set in. The stocks of the shipyards of all countries are filled with vessels that will either be motor propelled or oil fuel users. 'The big fleet of steamships which the Cunard Line is building against the day of peace will all be oil burners. A long term contract, I am told, has already been signed by this organization with a Mexican company for 50,000,000 barrels of crude oil a year. Other marine transportation companies are planning to do likewise. 'They will be obliged to do so if they wish to compete with oil using ships, because the latter have these factors in their favor: cheapness of fuel, increased caloric power, saving of labor, and added cargo space. 'One ton (2000 pounds) steaming coal requires 40 cubic feet of storage space. 'One ton of fuel oil requires 35 cubic feet; in other words, the ratio is 10 to 11.5 in favor of oil. 'Good steaming coal develops 13,500 British thermal units per pound, while average fuel oil develops 18,900; or again a ratio of 10 to 14 in favor of oil. Therefore, for marine purposes, considering storage capacity and relative caloric values, coal bears the relation to oil of 10 to 16.2. The United States Navy tests show even a higher value for oil; namely, 10 to 17. 'A vessel prior to the war, and before freight rates took their skyward course, made two trips from Trieste to Buenos Aires using coal and fuel oil. The saving effected by the use of oil, in fuel cost, decreased expenses of crew and supplies, coupled with increased carrying and earning capacity, amounted to \$14,197, or, figuring six round trips a year, to more than \$85,000 per annum. Another test trip between New York and Monte video showed the total saving on oil to be \$8000 in round figures in 29 days. 'Tests by the United States Navy show that for marine service the rates of the total power engine, the Diesel, etc., to coal fired steam engines, considering fuel storage, caloric value of the fuel, and engine efficiency, is approximately 10 to 40.25. 'It can immediately be seen that, once peace is declared and ships regain freedom to ply to the stunted markets of the world, coal burning vessels will be greatly handicapped by their oil using competitors in profit reaping. Oil will surely hold sway on sea as on land. 'Will not these extended uses tend to the temporarily increase petroleum prices?' I asked. 'No,' answered Mr. Thompson, 'because the oil situation is rapidly passing into the control of six powerful groups, whose improving economical methods of production and refining and efficiency of marketing will enable them to supply the public at reasonable prices, yet reap satisfactory profits for their shareholders. These companies in the order of their relative importance are the associated Standard Oil, the Royal Dutch Shell, the Western Pearson or Lord Cowdray interests, the Texas Oil, the Produ-

cers of California and the Sinclair Oil and Refining. 'Will not they ultimately merge into a gigantic trust?' I inquired. 'There is not the slightest chance. Trusts have had their day, and honest, reasonable competition has been found to pay. All these companies will do is to stabilize the industry. 'Is the day of the individual producer ended?' 'By no means. The recent success of men of little capital in the Wyoming fields—a dozen names come readily to my mind—shows that opportunities of enterprising explorers still exist. With these big groups bidding for new crude supplies, the small fellow making a strike has immediate facilities for profitably marketing his production through their readiness to purchase. 'In closing let me say this Petroleum's day is just dawning.'

CUBA TO HELP  
CROP PROGRAM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A large increase in sugar production, rotation in crops and cultivation of peanuts, soy bean and castor bean, to offset imminent shortage of vegetable oils in United States, will be among the steps taken by Cuba to co-operate economically with the United States. On her part America will see that justice is done Cuba as to wheat and other necessary imports and her needs filled as far as possible.

Capt. George Reno, chief of Bureau of Information, Department of Agriculture of Cuba, announced this program, following an interview in Washington with Herbert Hoover, food administrator. Mr. Hoover thinks the United States is facing a vegetable oil shortage that will last three years unless drastic steps are at once taken to offset present conditions, said Captain Reno. Cuban soil is well fitted for production of these crops. The western end furnishes ideal soil for peanuts, and the eastern for the beans. Steps will be taken at once to put Mr. Hoover's proposals into effect.

Captain Reno says present high prices have caused every effort to be made to increase sugar production. He predicts a crop of 3,500,000 tons, compared with about 2,800,000 this year. 'America depends on Cuba for her sugar, and will not be disappointed. Manganese, chrome, other minerals and oil are among untapped resources of the island.'

Politically Cuba is a unit in support of the war. She realizes that her interests, economic and sentimental, are one with those of the United States. In addition she has a lively dislike for Prussian methods. Strategically Cuba commands the Caribbean, and in case of submarine invasion would prove a valuable ally.

ENGINE ORDERS  
AND DELIVERIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Locomotive companies have been forced to adjust production schedules as result of placing of order for 300 engines by United States Government, these locomotives being given delivery preference.

Before order was placed the leading companies, American and Baldwin, were loaded with business up to July, 1918, being unable to accept any new orders for shipment before August of that year. Deliveries will probably be put back several weeks unless production can be speeded up. As production already is as high as present conditions permit, and as there is reason to expect delays in delivery of raw materials and labor shortage, it is doubtful whether anything can be gained in this direction.

Domestic roads which delayed placing orders in hope of lower prices are likely to find themselves in difficulties for new motive power. Probably half the business now on books of locomotive concerns is for export. Although there seems to be no foundation for rumors that export orders for Entente Governments have been given preferential deliveries along with those for the United States, these Governments were more active in placing contracts when comparatively early deliveries could be promised, and will naturally reap the benefit.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The feature of the foreign exchange market in the early dealings today was counter currents. Rubles declined to 21.15 for cables, a decline of 60 points from the best level of the immediate rally, and checks were quoted at 21.05. The high on the recovery was 21.65. Lire worked easier, and Scandinavian rallied fractionally. Swiss was strong at 4.39 for cables and 4.42 for checks. Quotations demand sterling 4.75 9-16 cables 4.76 7-16, sixty-day bills nominally 4.72 1/2, and 90-days 4.70 1/2. Francs cables 5.77, checks 5.78. Lire cables 7.40, checks 7.41. Swiss cables 4.39, checks 4.42. Guilder cables 42 1/2, checks 42 1/2. Peseta cables 22.80, checks 22.85. Ruble cables 21.15, checks 21.05. Stockholm 32 1/2 for cables, checks 32 1/2. Christiania cables 30 1/2, checks 30 1/2. Copenhagen cables 29 1/2, checks 29 1/2. Announcement was made that no gold was expected to be received from Canada today.

REPORTS DECREASE  
IN STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Steel Corporation in its monthly statement issued today said that the total output of the company in 1916 was 1,200,000 tons. This compares with 1,133,287 tons on June 30 last, a decrease of 539,123 tons, and with 9,593,592 tons on July 31, 1916.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

New York City tax budget for 1918 may be \$240,000,000, an increase of \$38,000,000 over 1917.

United States Geological Survey says 500,000,000 tons of coal were mined in the United States in 1916. Pennsylvania's output was 170,000,000 tons bituminous and 87,000,000 anthracite.

Secretary McAdoo says that the Treasury Department will start war savings associations, organized somewhat upon British pattern and designed to permit of Government obligations, perhaps as low as \$5, or \$10 or \$20.

ECONOMY OIL & REFINING  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Holdings of the Economy Oil & Refining Company have been sold to the Producers & Refiners' Corporation, a Wyoming concern for \$1,200,000. The property consists of a refinery at Blackwell, Okla., and about 26,000 acres of oil leases in Oklahoma and Kansas.

IMPROVEMENT  
FOR NORTHERN  
PACIFIC ROAD

Earnings on the Upgrade After Rather Unfavorable First Five Months of the Current Year

After a rather unfavorable showing for the first five months of the current year, the June statement of Northern Pacific road is believed to be an indication that the company has at last begun an improvement. June gross of \$8,371,745 was the largest for any month since the beginning of the company and an increase of \$1,707,168, or 25.5 per cent over the corresponding month of 1916. Operating income of \$3,012,664, although surpassed before, is the highest so far reported this year, being a gain of \$960,086 over June last year. To get the full meaning of this increase, a comparison with the previous month and the other five months is necessary. The gain over May amounted to \$784,830 and over the five months the gain was \$667,857, or more than three times.

Judging from the first six months of operations prospects are decidedly bright that for the full year both gross and net income will set up new high totals. For the half year gross of \$42,148,823 compares with \$36,538,577 in the similar period a year ago, an increase of \$5,609,746, while net after taxes of \$14,211,694 contrasts with \$12,959,880, a gain of \$1,252,213.

For the next six months it is expected that net earnings will show a substantial increase, as the last half of the year is always better than the first for Northern Pacific. Except for the unusually severe weather which the road encountered in the first part of the year, thus increasing operating costs at the expense of net, a much better showing would have been made.

Following are the changes in monthly earnings after taxes for the first six months of 1917, as compared with similar months a year ago:

	1917	Increase
January	\$2,227,344	\$197,273
February	1,555,732	49,963
March	2,132,032	462,696
April	2,666,578	332,441
May	2,617,244	176,256
June	3,012,664	960,086
Totals	\$14,211,694	\$1,252,213

\*Decrease.

GOVERNMENT BUYS  
AUTOMOBILE TRUCKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The War Department has placed contracts for 1200 three-ton automobile trucks at a cost of \$4071 each with the Locomobile Company of America and for 1500 1 1/2-ton trucks at a cost of \$3500 each with the Pierce-Arrow Motor Company. Recent order given to the Packard Motor Company included 1200 three-ton trucks at \$3197 each and 1800 trucks of the same size at \$3836 each. Total orders placed by the War Department for trucks calls for \$44,000,000.

The Quartermaster's Department at Chicago has been authorized to buy 192 trucks of large chassis and Babbcock bodies to be delivered to Army cantonments, each cantonment to receive 12 trucks at a cost of \$750 each.

WISCONSIN ROAD  
IMPROVEMENTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wisconsin Central road is still straightening out, shortening and reducing grades, begun when Soo Line acquired the property in 1908. At Chippewa Falls, Wis., where there is a branch to Eau Claire, in an important traffic territory, the old Wisconsin Central had two bridges, a few miles apart over Chippewa River. Soo is now changing the line, eliminating a difficult curve and putting up a steel bridge that should be ready by autumn, that will cost \$300,000. The two old bridges will be abandoned, changes of route between Chippewa Falls and Irvine and other changes over a 20-mile stretch, making possible all operation over the new bridge.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The feature of the foreign exchange market in the early dealings today was counter currents. Rubles declined to 21.15 for cables, a decline of 60 points from the best level of the immediate rally, and checks were quoted at 21.05. The high on the recovery was 21.65. Lire worked easier, and Scandinavian rallied fractionally. Swiss was strong at 4.39 for cables and 4.42 for checks. Quotations demand sterling 4.75 9-16 cables 4.76 7-16, sixty-day bills nominally 4.72 1/2, and 90-days 4.70 1/2. Francs cables 5.77, checks 5.78. Lire cables 7.40, checks 7.41. Swiss cables 4.39, checks 4.42. Guilder cables 42 1/2, checks 42 1/2. Peseta cables 22.80, checks 22.85. Ruble cables 21.15, checks 21.05. Stockholm 32 1/2 for cables, checks 32 1/2. Christiania cables 30 1/2, checks 30 1/2. Copenhagen cables 29 1/2, checks 29 1/2. Announcement was made that no gold was expected to be received from Canada today.

## BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Mo	Yr
Highest grade rails	88.44	.13
Second grade rails	85.32	-.06
Public utility bonds	90.27	-.02
Industrial bonds	96.21	-.17
Combined average	90.06	-.06

\*Advance

STUDEBAKER IS  
IN PERIOD OF  
READJUSTMENT

Earnings Decline While Floating Debt Piles Up—Dividends May Be Suspended for a Time

The situation in Studebaker's affairs has developed with such rapidity that it is not surprising that it has only been within the last week or two that Wall Street has awakened to the serious decline in earnings which this company is likely to experience in 1917.

In the fiscal year to Dec. 31 last, Studebaker produced a volume of profits equal to 26.14 per cent on the \$30,000,000 common. The 1915 earnings were even larger, amounting to 27.46 per cent. It was figured in the latter days of 1915 that 1916 earnings would reach another new high record, and share profits as high as 40 per cent for the common were then discussed.

The 1917 year is only half finished, but there has been a most drastic piling down in the expectation of profits for this year. It was expected up to two months ago that 1917 would result in a net for the common of at least 20 per cent. That meant, if realized, a balance for dividends of nearly \$7,000,000, compared with \$6,611,245 in 1916, and \$9,067,425 in 1915.

It now appears likely that the net for the preferred and common this year will fall considerably below \$4,000,000. That would mean an amount hardly sufficient to cover the 7 per cent dividend on the \$10,965,000 preferred and the 10 per cent dividend on the \$30,000,000 common.

It is now believed that directors of Studebaker will vote for suspension of dividends during the period of readjustment through which the company is passing. When floating debt, which is said to represent not only inventories but accounts collectible owed on Government contracts, has been reduced and when earnings are definitely established, will be time enough to consider the question of dividend resumption, directors believe.

The outbreak of the war slowed down Studebaker's sales sharply. Since then there has been a recovery, but the company still has a large number of unsold cars on hand. This total of unsold cars is said to be in the vicinity of 12,000, which is six or seven weeks' production. This would alone account for a large percentage of existing floating debt.

MORE WOOL FOR  
THE GOVERNMENT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Members of the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association voted to offer their wool stocks to the Government 'at a fair market price.' They place at the disposal of Federal authorities whatever proportion of their holdings the Government desires to purchase. The members refused to ratify the Boston plan of offering 50 per cent at prices prevailing July 30. They first voted for it, three to one, then reconsidered and adopted their own plan.

Wool merchants here refused to believe in the Government entry into the wool market, until they heard the report of members of the local committee returned from conferences in Boston with the wool trade there.

Jacob F. Brown of Brown & Adams, Boston wool merchants, has been appointed chief purchasing agent and chairman of a committee of three. The Government has taken an entire floor, 373 Summer Street, Boston, which it is fitting up with offices and a stock room. In addition to the committee of three, members of the Boston wool trade who join the movement will appoint 27 representatives, nine from each branch of the trade, who will assist the committee.

Five-pound samples of various grades of wool will be submitted from which the Government buyers will make their selections at prices named by the trader. Federal statistics report that at present there are 370,000,000 pounds of scoured wool in the hands of merchants and manufacturers in this country.

JULY MINING  
DIVIDENDS TOTAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Disbursements to stockholders in July by 55 United States mining and metallurgical companies were \$16,531,242, according to Engineering and Mining Journal. Of this amount, \$5,025,450 represented special dividends by 13 companies. Regular payments were \$11,505,792, by 46 companies, compared with \$13,273,377 by 41 companies in July, 1916. Canadian and Central American companies paid \$1,055,807, compared with \$1,201,912 a year ago. Totals for first seven months of year are: Mining and metallurgical companies, \$121,348,231; holding companies, \$3,867,789; Canadian, Central American, South American and Mexican companies, \$11,230,666.

## AMERICAN STEEL &amp; WIRE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The American Steel & Wire Company makes an announcement that plans for its new plant additions are completed and that contracts will be let in a week. The claim is made that, when completed, this will be the largest wire rope plant in the world.

## BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in gold of 2,630,000 francs and a decrease in silver of 592,000 francs.

LONDON MONEY  
FAIRLY EASY

Supply of Floating Credit Fluctuates Daily—Market Is Investing Largely in Government Paper Each Week

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON, England.—The situation in the London money market during the week ending Saturday, July 21, shows practically no alteration from the previous week. The supply of floating credit has fluctuated daily largely in accordance with the amount of Treasury bills coming on to the market for maturity. On Tuesday this condition was particularly noticeable when a large bulk of this class of paper matured as a result of the tender system of offering the bills now discarded by the Government. That the market is investing a large amount weekly in Government paper is abundantly evident from the fact that the weekly Treasury statement of receipts and disbursements shows a large weekly increase in the aggregate amount of Treasury bills afloat. In addition to the Treasury bill factor the market is engaged in taking care of large amounts now going into the Treasury on account of the second half of the income tax collection.

The exchequer accounts for the week ending Saturday, July 14, again show a heavy expenditure, amounting in all to £73,630,000, most of which was in connection with the war. The total expenditure for the 15 weeks since the beginning of April is just under £800,000,000, of which upward of £700,000,000 has been disbursed for war purposes.

The daily average for the past 10 weeks has been about 6 1/2 millions, so that unless a substantial reduction is effected in the expenditure for the rest of the year the budget estimates are likely to be heavily exceeded. The receipts for the seven days covered by the Treasury statement exceeded in the present fiscal year, totaling £13,288,000. Income tax produced £3,581,000 and excess profits duty £2,286,000. There was, therefore, a shortage for the week of £60,382,000 to be provided for and as new loans brought in £61,106,000 the cash balances were increased by about three-fourths of a million. Some 28 1/2 millions of Treasury bills went into currency, making the total of this type of paper in issue £710,473,000. War saving certificates produced £800,000 and the sale of exchequer bonds £2,266,000, which is the lowest total for any week since this type of paper has been on offer.

The statement of the Bank of England for the week ending July 18 shows a further drop in the bullion of £240,000, which reduces the total to £53,192,000 which is nearly £4,000,000 lower than the total of a year ago. As, however, there is a contraction in the note circulation of £413,000, the reserve is up to £32,125,000, which is still at a lower level than at any time since September, 1914. Other securities show an increase of £4,000,000 evidently as a result of Government borrowing, while public deposits have advanced £5,600,000 to £47,755,000. There is a drop in other deposits of £1,392,000. The reserve ratio, as a consequence of the various movements, is 0.83 per cent lower, at 18.62 per cent.

On July 16 the price of silver rose to 41 1/4, which is the highest point the quotation has reached for more than 25 years. The advance was chiefly due to the endeavors of the Indian bazaar to cover commitments as a result of the Indian Government's decision to acquire all private imports of silver coin and bullion and to prohibit further imports except under license. With these operations out of the way the price has weakened to 39 1/2-16d.

The Royal Exchanges has seen some rather heavy fluctuations in the movements of the foreign exchange during the past week. The Paris exchange, at one time below 27.30, finished off at the week-end at 27.39, and the Petrograd quotation, after rising from 204 of a week ago, to 225, has again dropped to 216. As regards the neutral exchanges, the Dutch and Scandinavian quotations have moved against London, while Madrid on the contrary has moved in London's favor.

On the stock exchange a steady demand for gilt-edged stocks has been noticeable, though toward the end of the week the unfavorable news from Petrograd caused a weakening tendency to develop in all sections of the markets. South American securities attracted considerable attention. The mining share department was quiet, while Rubber shares were generally firmer.

POTATO CROP MAY  
MAKE A RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The largest potato crop ever produced in the United States is the promise of the monthly crop report just issued. Capt. L. M. Estabrook, chief of the Bureau of Estimates, declares that the average production of the previous five years, 1911 to 1915, was 363,000,000 bushels which represents a fair crop. This year the indications are that there will be a crop of 467,000,000 bushels.

## WAR CERTIFICATES SOLD

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—State Treasurer J. M. Dennis has awarded \$500,000 a per cent, one year "war loan of 1917" certificates to a syndicate of bankers headed by the Union Trust Company of Baltimore at par and accrued interest.



## LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

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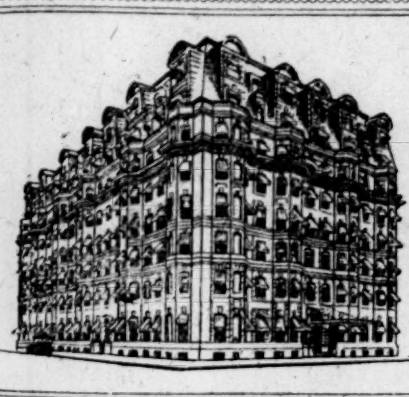


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**TRUNKS,**



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Motoring for Pleasure and Berries

The automobile party was ready to set out for an afternoon ride; the engine was started, when, suddenly, the hostess called out: "Wait a minute; we almost forgot the baskets." Hardly had she finished speaking, before the young son of the house leaped out of the car, ran around to the side veranda and was back before the guest could get her question formulated, with a string of pretty little baskets, hanging over one arm. As he climbed back into his place and the car started, the query came: "Why, what are you going to do with all those baskets?"

"Fill them with berries, I hope," was the hostess' smiling reply. "No, you need not pick any, if you do not wish to; you may sit in the shade and look on, but we expect to bring back enough berries for supper to-night and breakfast tomorrow morning. This is nothing new; it is a regular performance with us. And you would be surprised to know how many berries we have picked so far this season. We have had plenty to eat at the table and have preserved many more. Shall I tell how we began? This is a new activity for us this summer." The guest signified her eagerness to hear the tale and so the hostess continued:

"We always ride a great deal in the summer and we are not speed fiends; we like to go slowly enough to enjoy the country. One day, however, just a few weeks ago, in fact, we arrived on top of a high hill, only to discover that our gasoline had given out. The road by which we had come was beautiful and so, while we were waiting for my husband to get gasoline somewhere, Sonny and I walked down the road. To our amazement, we found bushes all along the way, just loaded with berries, and it was a State road, too, with a great deal of passing. We concluded that the motorists, who seemed to have exclusive use of it, went too fast to notice such small things. Even we, who prided ourselves on going slowly enough to enjoy the scenery, had missed them. Sonny ran back and got a newspaper from the car, and it was not long before we had picked two quarts or more, without wandering off into the fields. It was such fun that we decided to do it again."

"Then, too, it was a great saving of money, for berry prices, like all others, have increased enormously of late. It seems quite unnecessary for them to be so high, when one goes out into the country highways and hedges and sees

how limitless the supply is. We have picked raspberries, black caps, blackberries and blueberries, and are still picking them. And we enjoy it immensely."

"So now, whenever we go automobiling, we take along our string of baskets and keep on the lookout for berries. We do not watch for them so closely that we do not enjoy the ride; we do not make our berry-picking burdensome, but, still, it is rather comfortable to know that we can make our pleasure pay for itself, so to speak. If other people would try our plan, they would find their living expenses appreciably smaller; they would be able to conserve something for the winter table, and they would also get a great deal of wholesome pleasure out of it as well. This is but one of the many country activities that are now within the reach of many city people."

"Another thing that we often do on our rides is to buy fruit and vegetables directly from the farmers, whenever and wherever we can. They are usually glad to sell to the passer-by, for they often have hard times in getting their produce to market. We find that we enjoy our rides all the more, when we are able to add to the mere pleasure of them in some such way as this. Oh, we are stopping now! What have you found?" she cried, addressing the occupants of the front seat.

"Blueberries, high bush ones," cried the young son, as he jumped out of the car and ran up the bank beside the road. "Come quickly!" he urged, "there are bushels and bushels of them."

The hostess picked up the baskets and followed him, saying to the guest, as she stepped out of the car, "Now you need not feel obliged to join us; sit right here in the car, or on the bank, and we'll be with you again soon." But the guest was not going to lose any of the fun and, hardly was the host ready to leave the motor, when she had scrambled up the bank, too, and was demanding a basket to fill by herself.

"If more of us made a practice of doing as you are doing, it would be a good thing for us in many ways, not merely for our tables and our pocket-books," she remarked, as the berry picking over, she climbed back into the car and carefully set her full basket down at her feet. "I am going to tell everybody I know who has an automobile or a horse about your plan; it is such a good idea that it ought to be passed along, I think."

## A Chat About the Table

The table found its first expression in the movable board, set upon a trestle. In the American Colonies, the first form found was a table and board, which, states Frances Clary Morse, in her "Furniture of the Olden Time," "was a board made separately from the supporting trestles, and which, after a meal, was taken off the trestles, and both board and trestles were put away, thus leaving the room free. These tables were long and narrow, and had in earliest times a long bench on a form at one side only, the other side of the board being left free for serving." Another writer states that these tables were often thirty or forty feet long, especially those used in the refectories and long halls of the castles. Walnut did not come into general use for these tables until about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, oak being used almost entirely until then.

It is interesting to run across explanations for some of the old expressions in household use which we glimpse drop from our lips, little realizing that nearly every one of them has a foundational utilitarian origin. Take, for example, the expression "the festive board." "It will be easily seen how the expression 'the festive board' originated," says the author of "Furniture of the Olden Time"; "presently it became the custom to leave the board upon its trestle, instead of removing both, and in time the piece was called the table, which name covered both board and trestles. Some of the different forms of the table mentioned in the inventories, are framed and joined tables, chair tables, long tables, drawing tables, square, oval and round tables. The framed and round tables refer to the frame beneath the board. The other tables derive their names from the shape or construction of the tops. A drawing table was made with extension pieces at each end, supported, when out, by wooden braces, and folding back under or over the table top when not in use."

The chair tables were convenient, because they served the double purpose of chair and table. The top only had to be lifted against the side of the room and the bench evolved. The framed or joined table was common, being probably an abbreviated refectory table of the early Seventeenth Century. The author states that they were of the same period as the wainscot chairs. They are usually found with turned legs, stretchers between, and, like the chair table, with a heavy drawer beneath the top. Like most of the furniture of this period, oak was used for these tables. The prototype of the modern butterfly table is the oval-topped little table, with drop leaves somewhat resembling, by gift of imagination, a butterfly's wings. It has the turned legs, so common then.

Another table of the late Seventeenth Century was the table now known as the "hundred-legged" table, from the bothersome number of legs, made for the inconvenience of those sitting at the table. Turning had come in by this time, and we find most of the specimens of this table with the turned legs. They were usually of oak, although, in a later period, when the great Chippendale

and his contemporaries and successors reigned, really beautiful tables were made in mahogany.

In England, there is found much elaborate carving on these earlier pieces. In the Stuart period, inlay and marqueterie were popular. The figures of saints, birds, animals, and, later, geometric designs, appear in relief on the legs and supports. Paint was also much employed, showing the influence of Italy and Holland. Foliage borders, tulip work and the famous strapwork were also popular. Many of these specimens appear in inventories of the early settlers of America; especially did the Dutch influence mark the New York Colonial furniture. The gate-leg table and the cabriole leg are of the William and Mary period; these tables having round and oval tops. It was in this period that such an increase in little tables was made—tables within tables, one fitting under another.

In the Queen Anne period, the Dutch tables were prominent. The top revolves upon the pillar in some; and the tables of this period are distinct. They are rather smaller, even the dining-room tables, which were usually gate-legged. Many of the small tables had marble tops, framed with gilt, elaborately carved, with the cabriole leg, drop leaf, and the claw-and-ball feet. The oblong tea tables and work tables were numerous. The practical "Book of Old Furniture," by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Abbot McClure, thus speaks of this period: "Many of the sideboard and console tables with marble tops were sumptuous affairs with ornately carved and gilt bases in which sphinxes, eagles, griffins, human figures, animals, flowers, and conventional ornaments, played a part."

From the Tudor period on, French influence was more or less felt in England, with the exception of the William and Mary period, when Dutch influence was all but complete. Chippendale and Sheraton were most strongly influenced by it. Rococo design from the Louis XV period had entered English styles and remained until the early Nineteenth Century in modified forms. In the United States, the small stands are found, with the Dutch top, with the dish top, and "pie-crust" scallop. Many of these tables were carved out of solid wood, leaving a rim to prevent the dishes from falling off the edge.

Thomas Chippendale was a master adapter of former styles—taking the best in all and making it individual. "He made Dutch heaviness graceful; borrowed from China and domesticated it with no incongruity; he used the Gothic perfectly." He achieved a grace and beauty never before reached in furniture making. Later in life, he became maker for the brothers Adam, and wrought in the classic style. The tables of Chippendale followed the general characteristics of his other furniture. We still find the oblong drop-leaf table, with the cabriole leg, and a few square-legged tables. He made no sideboards, but his sideboard tables are famous, with four to six legs, often straight, with tops of wood or marble. Chippendale introduced the tripod table, with round or rectangular top, hinged so as to turn up when against the wall. In the Adam period, straight lines everywhere appear in the tables, as well as in the other furniture, and the brass ornament "The square feet terminated in spade or block feet, while round legs terminated in some sort of carved ornament, wreaths, urns, and acanthus, carved and painted into the cornices." Hepplewhite used inlay, combining with wonderful effect rosewood and mahogany. His work was lighter and more graceful than Adam's. He preferred painting to inlay, and his tables are rich with elaborately painted panels, by such artists as Angelica Kauffmann, Cipriani and others.

With Sheraton, Shearer and Hepplewhite, the slender, tapering leg came in, and the cabriole took its departure. Inlay was used, of different shades of mahogany and other woods. The later Sheraton tables end in feet of bronze. Drawers in the stands multiply. They seem to be a cross between a sewing table and a chest of drawers. The change was no doubt due to the great amount of fancy work taken up by the ladies in their boudoirs at this time, especially the beadwork. One collector tells of finding beads in the drawers of these old stands.

The beginning of the Nineteenth Century saw the disappearance of the "hundred-legged" dining table, and the pillar-and-claw table made its bow, as the most comfortable of tables; and with this the modern table has arrived. Of the strangely uncomfortable, clumsy types, evolved during the Victorian period, the least said, the soonest forgotten. They came with the glass flowers, the haircloth furniture, and the marble tops and twisted, spindling legs, and veneer finish. Today the beautiful in all that is past is being reproduced in the "American Renaissance of Art," to suit the rapidly growing demands for greater beauty in form, color scheme, and line in the interior of the home.

## Children's Clothes Have the Gayety of a Garden



Some summer clothes for children

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One is grateful for the fashion which has determined that children, instead of being clothed in uniform white, as used to be generally the case, are now seen in all the prettiest shades that can be obtained. Diminutive touches of bright color, seen among the cool green of a square or amid the surrounding gray of otherwise empty streets, seem to blend with the flowers in their

brilliant or soft coloring, and carry the gayety of a garden into the streets or wherever they may be found, thus increasing the beauty of ordinary things. For the morning, little frocks of striped linen-batiste in mauve, pink, or blue and white, are hardly to be improved upon, being cool and easily washed. These are invariably made with the frock itself set to a small yoke, by means of a gathered piping, quite a decorative effect being obtained by side panels of the same material, in which the stripes run the reverse way from that seen in the frock itself. An inch hem appears, on each side of the hemstitch, holding the panels to the frock. This same arrangement of stripes forms a border to the yoke. The sleeves of these frocks are usually fairly wide, held close to the wrists with a piping cord and small heading, yet another piping being run midway up the sleeve.

Kilted batiste and fine teal cloth linen are also being used, made either on coat lines, straight from neck to hem, or with a clearly defined high waistline. If the former, it is joined only at the shoulders, a flat band of embroidery holding the kilted firm and cut with long, open armholes. Beneath this is worn a little straight garment of kilted lawn, showing as a small vest at the neck and again in the full sleeves. A thick cord of exactly the same color as the linen is threaded through slots in the kilted, holding it above the waistline, the long ends being finished with pom-poms in a contrasting color to the rest of the frock. Dark-toned holland, of a fine make, is a good material for these frocks and, if chosen, a wide band of Russian cross-stitch, in scarlet, black, and blue, will be embroidered round the center of the skirt, before it is kilted, and in the same way round the lawn sleeves. Two tiny collars in scarlet and blue batiste, hemstitched with black, are turned over at the back of the neck, and appear in the same way as small cuffs.

Not quite so "every day," but in their originality quite as attractive, are some quaint frocks of printed linen, just furniture linen. These are made after the fashion of a Chinese jacket, with a round neck, opening slightly in front, to be fastened again with something original in the shape of a button or carved head and loop. Old ivory beads, suspended from the neck, if the sleeves for these frocks are preferred otherwise than cut in one, kimono way, they may be set into the bodice with a piping and cut separately. In either case, a lower sleeve is joined to the kimono and, as being more suitable for children, falls straight, with a rolled-back cuff. These frocks, in brilliant tones of blue or purple, may be veiled with a separate frock, made of plain chiffon, which adds to the attractive effect, while toning down the sometimes vivid coloring of the linen. These veils are found everywhere with hemstitch, hem either falling straight or turned under the linen and fastened with studs. With these dresses, a hat which in some way carries out the nature of the scheme would be worn—either a drooping rush straw, reproducing one of the tones seen in the frock, and given a mushroom crown of the linen veils, with chiffon, or one of the many cloche shapes in plain silk with a rolled-up brim of the linen. Some of the muslin dresses prepared for children are delightful, notably, one composed for the most part of dainty scalloped flounces up to a tiny high bodice. The sleeves, evidently a reproduction of some gown of long ago, showed three little flounces, coming from the shoulder, while three more were set upwards from the wrist, the

rest consisting of a full bishop of the muslin. The culminating charm of the scheme lay in a small, straight "tard" of tender green, falling open to the waistline, where it was caught with two flat rosettes of the green silk. To wear with this, there was a hat, high crowned, made of many rows of white taffeta ribbon, each joined with a piping. Two scalloped trills of muslin formed the brim, while, at the left side, and again at the top of the crown, a couple of green silk pom-poms were sewn.

This is a tale of a man's housekeeping, a bachelor man who likes to play sometimes at keeping house in one large room, with a sleeping porch in the rear. Or, rather, there were two bachelors, and one evening they gave a party. Just a nice, jolly, informal party it was, and the chief article of refreshment was manufactured on the premises with the assistance of the guests, which added to the merriment of the evening. This was a fruit punch or lemonade. The hosts had bought six lemons and six oranges, some sugar and three bottles of ginger ale. And the janitor had promised faithfully to appear on the scene, with an offering of ice, at a seemingly hour.

"First the lemons and oranges were rolled, 'to loosen up the juice,' as one guest put it. Then they were all squeezed on the glass lemon squeezer and the juice turned into the chafing dish, both parts of which were commandeered for service. In the middle of the table sat the samovar, which the hosts of the evening had polished until no mirror was needed in the room. It shone like the harvest moon and shed a glowing light about it. But there was no sign of charcoal nor had any one mentioned boiling water for a hot beverage. Still, one felt that that samovar was awaiting an opportunity for usefulness, and so it was."

"Now we must strain all this," announced one of the hosts, when the last of the lemons and oranges were squeezed, and he promptly produced a strainer. It was a small one, to be sure, but it worked perfectly well, if not with rapidity. "We cannot let any seeds or pulp get into the samovar; we have to be very particular about that," he explained; "if we let it get clogged up, it would not work."

So that was why the samovar had such a festive appearance, it was all explained. The fruit juice ready, the janitor appeared with the ice. This pan of ice was carried out into the sleeping porch, where a built-in bench, along one side of the wall, was lifted up and exposed to view a bathtub, in which it could be set and broken up at will, without wetting wall or carpet. The central cylinder, or fire pot, of the samovar was then filled with chopped ice, instead of the customary charcoal, and the orange and lemon juice sweetened to taste with sugar, the three bottles of ginger ale and ice water, all were poured into the samovar and stirred around, and the whole thing covered up. It was not long before glittering diamonds of moisture on the shining brass announced the fact that the lemonade or ginger punch was ready to drink.

The guests gathered about the table, and a huge round box of cookies of many varieties was produced. These refreshments were delicious. The well-chilled lemonade, with the smooth, crisp ginger flavor, proved to be a most welcome beverage for a warm summer evening; serving it from the samovar was the simplest and easiest way possible, and, also, perhaps, the neatest, for nothing was spilled. There was plenty, too, for a dozen people to

## For the Meatless Table

If you do not care to eat meat, there are ever so many delicious dishes that you may substitute for it on your everyday table. Eggs, and cheese and nuts may be made into many good things, judging by the various recipes for their use offered to housekeepers in "Hints to Housewives," issued by Mayor Mitchell's Food Supply Committee, in New York. Here are a few of them:

**Eggs With Cheese**—The ingredients are, for 4 persons, 4 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk, 1 tablespoon butter or drippings, 2 tablespoons of grated cheese, pepper, salt and cayenne. Heat a small omelet pan, put in butter or drippings, and, when melted, add milk. Slip in the eggs one at a time; sprinkle with salt, pepper, and a few grains of cayenne. When whites are nearly firm, sprinkle with cheese. Finish cooking, and serve on buttered toast. Pour sauce from the pan over the eggs.

**Scrambled Eggs With Tomatoes**—The ingredients are: 4 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of stewed and strained tomatoes or canned tomato pulp,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of paprika, 2 tablespoons butter or drippings. Beat the eggs slightly and add tomatoes, salt and paprika. Melt butter or drippings in a frying pan, add seasoned eggs, and cook just as one would scrambled eggs. Butter slices of toasted bread. Pour the eggs over the toast and sprinkle with parsley.

**Poached Eggs With Cheese**—Arrange poached eggs on a shallow buttered dish. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Pour over eggs 1 pint of white sauce. Cover with stale bread-crumbs and sprinkle with grated cheese. Brown in the oven. Tomato sauce may be used, instead of white sauce.

**Cheese Omelet**—The ingredients are: 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon of melted butter or drippings,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt, a few grains of cayenne, 1 tablespoon of grated cheese. Beat the eggs slightly; add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of melted butter or drippings, salt, cayenne, and cheese. Melt remaining butter or drippings in frying pan, add mixture, and cook until firm, without stirring. Roll and sprinkle with grated cheese.

**Bread Omelet**—The ingredients are: 3 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt, a dash of black pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of bread-crumbs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk, 1 teaspoon of butter or butter substitute. Beat the eggs separately. Add to the yolks the milk, salt, pepper and the bread-crumbs. Now stir into this carefully the beaten whites; mix very lightly. Put the butter or butter sub-

stitute in a very smooth frying pan; as soon as hot, turn in the mixture gently, and set it over a clear fire, being very careful not to let it burn; shake occasionally to see that the omelet does not stick. Now stand your frying pan in the oven for a moment, to set the middle of the omelet. When done, toss it over on a warm platter to bring the brown side of the omelet uppermost; or, it may be folded in half and then turned out in the center of the platter. Serve immediately or it will fall.

**Creamed Cheese and Eggs**—For this dish, you will require 3 hard-boiled eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt, 4 slices of toast, 1 tablespoon of flour, 1 tablespoon butter, a few grains of cayenne, 1 cup of milk and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of grated cheese. Make a thin white sauce with butter, flour, milk and seasoning. Add the cheese and stir until melted. Chop egg whites and add to sauce. Pour over the toast. Force yolks through a strainer. Sprinkle over the toast. Butter may be omitted but adds to flavor.

**Nut Loaf**—This recipe calls for 2 cups of soft bread crumbs, 1 cup of milk, 2 cups of chopped nuts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of kitchen bouquet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of pepper, 1 tablespoon butter or drippings. Soak the crumbs in milk until soft, and add remaining ingredients. Pour into a bread pan, baste with water or drippings, and bake 1 hour. Serve hot or cold with tomato sauce.

**Nut and Cheese Roast**—The ingredients are: One cup of grated cheese, 1 cup of bread crumbs, juice of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lemon, 1 cup of chopped nuts, 1 tablespoon of butter or drippings, 2 tablespoons of onion, salt and pepper. Cook the chopped onion in the butter or drippings and a little water until tender. Mix other ingredients, moisten with water, using that in which the onion was cooked. Pour into a shallow baking dish and brown in the oven.

**Nut Scrapple**—The ingredients for this dish are: Two quarts of boiling water, 2 cups of corn meal, 1 cup of hominy, 1 tablespoon of salt and 2 cups of nut meats. Cook the corn meal and hominy together in the boiling water in a double boiler. When it has been cooking 20 minutes, add the salt, and cook until the corn meal and hominy have taken up all the water. Add chopped nuts and pour in a greased dish. Keep in a cold place. Cut in slices and fry. Serve with or without sirup.

## The Heat of the Oven Tested

Do you know how to test the heat of your oven, with a piece of white paper, on baking days? It is really quite a simple thing, but it is also a bit of knowledge which is quite well worth knowing. Suppose you are making pastry, patties or something of that sort? Light your oven and then, pretty soon, slip in the sheet of white paper to try it. If the paper burns right up, why then, naturally, you will know that the oven is too hot and must be cooled before it can be used. If, however, in a minute or two, rather, it turns a nice deep rich brown—but not black—it is all right for your tarts and patties. If, though, you wished to bake bread or meat pies or pound cake, for example, this would not do; it would be much too hot. What you would need, in this case, for a proper test, would be to have your sheet of paper turn a very light, yellowish brown, a sort of golden brown. Now, suppose you desire to bake a sponge cake or something on that order, which must be baked rapidly, but not browned very much. Put your sheet of white paper in the oven and if, after the two minutes, it is just daintily and delicately tinged with tan or yellow, the oven will be at the proper heat for your purpose.



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Everyone who has been unfortunate enough to get ink spots on a favorite book, or, worse still, a borrowed one, may be interested to know how one housekeeper removed such disfiguring marks. She bought a little oxalic acid, diluted it with cold water and painted it over the ink spots with a fine camel's hair brush. Then she applied a sheet of blotting paper to the stained part, and absorbed the stain with the liquid.

It was not long before glittering diamonds of moisture on the shining brass announced the fact that the lemonade or ginger punch was ready to drink. The guests gathered about the table, and a huge round box of cookies of many varieties was produced. These refreshments were delicious. The well-chilled lemonade, with the smooth, crisp ginger flavor, proved to be a most welcome beverage for a warm summer evening; serving it from the samovar was the simplest and easiest way possible, and, also, perhaps, the neatest, for nothing was spilled. There was plenty, too, for a dozen people to



## THE HOME FORUM

## True Nobility

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO ONE ever formed a truer estimate of the life and works of Christ Jesus than did Mrs. Eddy; and no other writer has stated more forcibly the enormous debt of gratitude the world owes to him whose power was commensurate with his humility and whose gracious deeds were the measure of his nobility. The career of Jesus may have seemed, to a very great extent, a mystery to many, a mystery round which questionable tradition has sought to weave a heavy superstitious mantle, until Christian Science, breaking through the thick incrustations of material belief and reaching to the very foundations of being, has revealed the divine Principle of reality; then the birth and the life, the deeds and all the teachings of the Nazarene Prophet have become intelligible, not as results which have sprung from unknowable causes, but from scientific appreciation of the one cause, God.

If ever true nobility was embodied in human being, we behold it in Jesus. Fearless and brave throughout his whole career, even to its culminating point on Calvary, unrelenting in his scathing criticism of evil belief in all its hydra-headed phases, withering in his condemnation of hypocrisy, he stood up against the world for the simplicity of straightforward dealing. Filled with the knowledge of God, the Father, spiritually understanding, that is, the nature of divine Being, its allness and its absoluteness, Jesus went about consoling stricken humanity, healing the belief of disease in its most aggravated forms, and destroying the sins of those who wished to be cleansed. As in the wilderness when the suggestions of evil tempted him to believe in its reality, so, when he stood before Pilate and his false accusers, the crown of thorns upon his brow, he remained the perfect embodiment of true nobility.

Many have recognized this characteristic of Jesus, often when entirely skeptical as to what they may have considered to be the meaning of his teachings; and others have wondered how such nobility could possibly be

accounted for. Mrs. Eddy, writing on page 31 of Science and Health, lays the finger on the point when she says: "It is the living Christ, the practical Truth, which makes Jesus 'the resurrection and the life' to all who follow him in deed." That is what Christian Science reveals; it was the divine Mind directly reflected by Christ Jesus which performed every one of the wonderful deeds which signalized his career, just as it is the divine Mind which today raises up the sick and restores the sinning to the true or spiritual sense of life.

Mark, in his Gospel, recounts an episode in the life of Jesus which is of striking significance. The chief priests and the scribes and the elders had been cross-questioning him as to his authority for doing the so-called miracles; and he, detecting their duplicity, had refused to tell them "by what authority" he did these things. Then there were sent unto him the Pharisees and the Herodians to try "to catch him in his words." These addressed him in this extraordinary fashion: "Master, we know that thou art true, and carest for no man; for thou regardest not the person of men, but teachest the way of God in truth." Before asking him whether it was "lawful to give tribute to Cæsar, or not."

Now there may have been sarcasm, skepticism, ridicule, and even cunning flattery in their thoughts as they spoke to him; but if so, their language entirely confounded itself, for never truer words were uttered, never loftier tribute paid to the nobility of any man. Jesus was true; he cared for no mere human opinion, no matter by what human personality expressed, because he taught "the way of God in truth." To be able to teach the truth about God, he must have known God or Truth; and it was his knowledge of Principle which raised him above human opinion and forced even his bitterest opponents to acknowledge, even if sardonically, that he was a true man.

Christian Science shows in its teachings that what Christ Jesus did

may be done by all who possess the same understanding of Truth. When a man knows as much of God and of the real man, God's image and likeness, as Christ Jesus did, he will exhibit the same true nobility, and moreover in an entirely similar way. It may be remembered that Peter on one occasion, when he perceived very vividly the eternal Christ where he had formerly seen only the counterfeit material concept of the man, Jesus, exclaimed: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Spiritual sense had revealed to the disciple the nature of spiritual man, the perfect spiritual idea ever present in divine Mind; and on the instant he was forced to do homage to the ideal man. Commenting on the incident Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 138): "It was now evident to Peter that divine Life, Truth, and Love, and not a human personality, was the healer of the sick and a rock, a firm foundation in the realm of harmony."

What then is needed in the practice of Christianity is not adulation of person, but the understanding of Principle. No man can understand the life of Christ Jesus or form a just estimate of his nobility until he has truly understood his teaching. And no human being can lay claim to true nobility who is not putting into practice in his daily life the spiritual truths which inspired every act of Jesus. True nobility is not to be measured by the length of a man's tenure of a material estate or a material title. These are often but the fortuitous products of material circumstance, often nowadays associated with practically effete systems. True nobility is manifested by human beings in the exact ratio in which they understand and demonstrate Principle; in other words, as they are able to heal the sick and dispel the illusion of evil in and around themselves.

## The Stars

Busied with earthly doings here below,  
How careless of the grand stars do we grow.

How many a night while these most richly burn,  
Toward all their flowers of fire we never turn.

I dreamed of some strange world that claps of cloud  
Ensheathed each evening in one dreary shroud.

Across the heaven at sunset it was drawn,  
And wrought sepulchral darkness till the dawn.

But once, through each new century of that sphere,  
The dense obscurity would disappear.

And show the stars for multitudes to mark,  
Clustered and wreathed along the dizzy dark.

And then all tribes and nations, as they saw,  
Would sink upon their knees in speechless awe.

—Edgar Fawcett.

## Birds That Build Themselves Playhouses

"Near our camping place there were two 'playhouses' of the bower bird (Chlamydoter nuchalis), and I saw several others in my rides about the country," notes Thomas Ward, as recorded in "Rambles of an Australian Naturalist."

"I do not know if these birds are found in other parts of Australia, but there did not seem to be any in the neighborhoods of King George's Sound or Swan River. On the east side of the continent I had found nests and playhouses of the satin bower bird; but the bird is scarce in my native colony, though more abundant in Queensland. There are nearly a dozen species and varieties. . . . Most of them have spotted plumage, but that of the satin bower bird is black in the cock and grayish-green in the hen, inclining to yellow on the belly. The young, however, are speckled, and the cocks are not in their full black plumage until their third year."

"The playhouses are quite distinct from the nests, which, with most species, are placed in bushes or in the hollows of decayed trees."

"They do not all make playhouses. Two varieties clear open spaces in the bush which may be as much as twelve or fourteen feet in diameter, and on these, twenty or thirty birds often meet to parade or dance, apparently for amusement. The cocks of one species amuse themselves with building spare nests, which are never used for breeding purposes. At least six species make playhouses; and no one who has watched the antics of the birds when assembled at these can doubt that amusement is the sole object of the little creatures in constructing them."

"The playhouses in the Port Darwin district were made of small twigs set very close together, and sloped so that the tops just met at the height of twenty inches. Inside, the house was lined with fine grasses, roots, and on the sides of a kind of cotton procured from a species of Bombax which grows in the neighborhood. There were also a few brightly colored feathers interwoven in the lining; and the sides of the house were so compact that the birds could not be seen when running through it. Hundreds of small shells were strewn about the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Loch Röldal from Breifond Hotel, Norway

"The placid journey went on with a sense of deep repose that was only interrupted by the jolting of the stroller. . . . The warm air was redolent of peace; hardly a breath of wind was stirring, and the absence of bird song served to accentuate the silence."

A hare darted across the road, almost the only sign of animal life I had seen that morning. The rabbit, so ubiquitous in many other countries, is a total stranger to Norway. . . . It was a moment to dream, and dream," Harold Simpson writes in "Rambles in

Norway." Suddenly his driver stood up behind him and pointed ahead. "Before me was the Röldalsvand, a lake of incomparable beauty, surrounded by lofty mountains, snow-capped in places. It lay—a thing of glittering glory in the sun—calm,

cool, and deep, its clear waters a mirror for the most wonderful reflections. So clear these waters are that one could see almost to the bottom for some way out from the shore, and spy the baby trout disporting themselves."

"The first transports of enthusiasm over, the driver sat down again, well pleased with the effect he had created, and we proceeded. The road skirted the full length of the lake, and I was able to feast my eyes on its recurrent beauties for a good half hour. Above us, on the left, stood the Breifond Hotel, on the site of the old posting station of Horre."

## Ariosto: An Artist Who Painted With Words

Those "who would comprehend the spirit of Italy upon the point of transition from the middle ages, must study the 'Divine Comedy.' Those who would contemplate the genius of the Renaissance, consummated and conscious of its aim, upon the very verge of transmutation and eventual ruin, must turn to the 'Orlando Furioso.'"

John Addington Symonds writes in his "Renaissance in Italy."

"In putting this dream-world of his phantasy upon the canvas, Ariosto showed the power of an accomplished painter. This is the secret of the 'Furioso's' greatness. This makes it in a deep sense the representative poem of the Italian Renaissance. All the affinities of its style are with the ruling art of Italy, rather than with sculpture or with architecture; and the poet is less a singer . . . than an

artist painting a multitude of images with words instead of colors. His power of delineation never fails him. Through the lucid medium of exquisitely chosen language we see the object as clearly as he saw it. We scarcely seem to see it with his eyes so much as with our own, for the poet stands aloof from his handiwork and is a spectator of his pictures like ourselves. So authentic is the vision that, while he is obliged by his subject to treat the same situations . . . he never repeats himself. . . . For the whole of this pictured world is in movement, and the master has the art to seize those details which convey the very truth of life and motion. We sit in a dim theater of thought, and watch the motley crowd of his fantastic personages glide across the stage. They group themselves for a

moment ere they flit away; and then the scene is shifted, and a new procession enters; fresh tableaux vivants are arranged, and when we have enjoyed their melodies of form and color, the spell is once more broken and new actors enter. The stage is never empty; scene melts into scene without breathing space or interruption; but lest the show should weary by its continuity, the curtain is let down upon each canto's closing, and the wizard who evokes these phantoms for our pleasure, stands before it for a moment and discourses wit and wisdom to his audience."

"A nation in whom the dramatic instinct is paramount, an audience attuned to 'Hamlet' or 'King Lear,' will feel that something essential to the highest poetry has been omitted. The same imperious pictorial faculty compels Ariosto to describe what more dramatic poets are contented to suggest. Where Dante conveys an image in one pregnant line, he employs an octave for the exhibition of a finished picture. Thus our attention is withdrawn from the main object to a multitude of minor illustrations, each of which is offered to us with the same lucidity. The dædal labyrinth of exquisitely modeled forms begins to cloy, and in our tired ingratitude we wish the artist had left something to our own imagination."

## Goldsmith's World-Wideness

One of the most memorable things to be remarked in Goldsmith is the note of world-wideness which he introduced into literature. There is a total absence in him of local prejudice, which is in strong contrast with the vigorous and almost barbaric insularity of Johnson. He had once thought of emigrating to America, and would have done so but for one of those hapazard incidents, so common in his life, which he knew France and Italy with a thoroughness never attained by those who made the grand tour under circumstances of pomp and luxury. The most such travelers learned of the countries they traversed was superficial; their attitude was supercilious, and what they observed did little more than strengthen that unnamable patriotism which thrives upon the depreciation of other nations. . . . But Goldsmith went afoot, mixing with the common people, quick to recognize in them lovable and sterling qualities. "He was perhaps the only writer of his day," it has been said, "who thoroughly understood the social condition of the Continent. Nor was he less observant of English society; the 'Deserted Village' has often been quoted by economists in illustration of the change which has gradually substituted large estates for the small holdings of a numerous yeomanry." In this quality of world-wideness he stands alone among his contemporaries, and this quality is reflected in his essays. He is large-hearted, because he had had a large acquaintance with mankind. He is the first of humanitarians, using that word to indicate an interest in mankind as a whole. He is, what he described his mythical philosopher to be, a "Citizen of the World."—William J. Dawson.

## Precedents and Statesmen

In "Studies in Literature," Lord Morley speaks of "capriciously adopted precedents and fantastic analogies."

"Parallels from France, or anywhere else, may supply literary amusement; they may furnish a weapon in the play of controversy. They shed no light and do no service as we confront the solid facts of the business to be done. Lewis the Fourteenth was the author of a very useful and superior commonplace when he wrote: 'No man who is badly informed can avoid reasoning badly. I believe that whoever is rightly persuaded of all the facts, would never do anything else but what he ought.' Another great French ruler, who, even more than Lewis, had a piercing eye for men and the world of action, said that the mind of a general ought to be like a fieldglass, and as clear; to see things exactly as they are, et jamais se faire des tableaux—never to compose the objects before him into pictures. The same maxim is nearly as good for the man who has to conquer difficulties in the field of government; and analogies and parallels are one way of substituting pictures for plans and charts. Just because the statesman's problem is individual, history can give him little help. I am not so graceless as to depreciate history or literature either for public or for private persons. 'You are a man,' Napoleon said to Goethe;

and there is no reason why literature should prevent the reader of books from being a man; why it should blind him to the great practical truths that the end of life is not to think, but to will; that everything in the world has its decisive moment, which statesmen know and seize; that the genius of politics, as a great man of letters truly wrote, has not 'All or Nothing' for its motto, but seeks, on the contrary, to extract the greatest advantage from situations that most compromised, and never flings the helve after the hatchet. Like literature, the use of history in politics is to refresh, to open, to make the mind generous and hospitable; to enrich, to impart flexibility, to quicken and nourish political imagination and invention, to instruct in the common difficulties and the various experiences of government; to enable a statesman to place himself at a general and spacious standpoint. All this, whether it be worth much or little, and it is surely worth much, is something wholly distinct from directly aiding a statesman in the performance of a specific task. In such a case an analogy from history, if he be not sharply on his guard, is actually more likely than not to mislead him. I certainly do not mean the history, or the special problem itself. Of that he cannot possibly know too much, nor master its past course and foregone bearings too thoroughly."

## Farewell to America

In Mr. Cranch's Autobiography, selections from which are published in the "Life and Letters of Christopher Pearse Cranch," by Leonora Cranch Scott, he made this entry:

"It was in the summer of 1883, that I had the honor of writing the 'Farewell to America' for young Jenny Lind—Madame Goldschmidt—at her last

appearance in this country. Bayard Taylor had written her song of greeting. When the great singer was looking for some one to write her 'Farewell,' my friend, Mr. Edmond Benzon, mentioned to her my name, and I was asked to be her poet. I appreciated the honor, and I wrote these three stanzas, which Goldschmidt set to music. By appointment I called one morning on Madame Goldschmidt, so that I might have an idea of the melody before completing the lines, and she sang them for me at the piano, sotto voce. The words seemed to please her very much.

Young land of Hope, fair Western Star,  
Whose light I hailed from climes afar,  
I leave thee now, but twine for thee  
One parting wreath of melody.  
O take the offering of the heart  
From one who feels 'tis sad to part.

And if it be that strains of mine,  
Have glided from my heart to thine,  
My voice was but the breeze that swept  
The spirit chords that in thee slept.  
The music was not all my own,  
Thou gavest back the answering tone.

Farewell! When other scenes shall rise,  
To greet once more the wanderer's eyes,  
Remembrance still will turn to thee,  
When throbs my heart across the sea.  
Bright Freedom's clime, I feel thy spell,  
But I must say, 'Farewell, farewell!'

"That night Jenny Lind was in splendid voice, and carried the poet's words, up on her clear tones, to great heights of melody and feeling. As usual with this great singer, there was a furor of applause. To the poet and his friends, it was a memorable evening."

## The Prose Epic

No literary species has had a more unexpected and a more unprecedented prosperity than the novel in prose, which in the Nineteenth Century became the most popular of terms, as essayed by many a writer who possessed only a small share of the gift of story-telling. The novel is almost the only one of the literary species that the Greeks of the Golden Age did not develop and carry to a perfection which is the despair of all later men of letters. They seem to have cared little for prose fiction; and when they had a story to tell they set it forth in verse, inspired by the muse of epic poetry. Today that forsaken maiden can find work fit for her hands only by laying aside her singing robes and condescending to bare prose.—Brander Matthews.

## Mounting

I mount and mount toward the sky,  
The eagle's heart is mine.  
I ride to put the clouds a-by  
Where silver lakelets shine.  
The roaring streams wax white with snow,  
The eagle's nest is near.  
The blue sky widens, hid peaks glow,  
The air is frosty clear.

And so from cliff to cliff I rise,  
The eagle's heart is mine;  
Above me ever broadening skies,  
Below, the rivers shine.  
—Hamlin Garland.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Square Dealing and Fair Prices

THE UNITED STATES is not in the war in order that a certain small percentage of its people shall be enabled to build up enormous fortunes from excessive profits on supply contracts, nor will it permit its own people, or the people of the Entente nations, to be victimized by extortioners, so far as they may be found within its jurisdiction. This, briefly, is the attitude and policy of the Washington Government. There must be square dealing on all sides under the private contract system, or the industries upon whose production the future of democracy and the happiness of humanity are in a large measure dependent will be taken over by the Government, and conducted solely with a view to the public welfare at home and abroad. The United States has no vital interest or concern, in the conduct or outcome of the war, separate from those of its associates in the struggle. It cannot be served by any course that runs counter to the interest or concern of the nations with which it has cast its lot. It will not allow its associates to be bled, so far as it can prevent it.

The fact is recognized, by the President and his advisers, that the question of determining prices on the basis of reasonable profits is of the utmost importance in the prosecution of the war. The United States and its Allies must be protected against imposition and drain, that their resources may be conserved for the final trial of strength with the enemy. It has been a commonly accepted theory, from the outbreak of the conflict, that victory would eventually lie with the side which developed the greater power of financial endurance. The Administration at Washington realizes that even the financial resources of the United States, immense as they are today, are not beyond impairment or exhaustion. The country has assumed, in addition to the enormous cost of conducting a war on its own account, stupendous obligations in behalf of its associate nations. It cannot afford to suffer leakage at any point; it cannot afford to close its eyes to dishonesty on any side. For its own safety, if for no other reason, it must exercise quite as much vigilance in behalf of its Allies as it exercises for its own protection.

It is being made plain to private interests, therefore, that no discrimination against the Allies will be permitted. They must be dealt with as squarely and as liberally as the United States itself. In fact, the United States proposes to take over the duty and the responsibility of supervising, and practically passing upon, contracts made within its borders by or for the Allies. It is already planned to consolidate, as far as possible, all American and allied war purchases, to place them on a common level, both as regards inspection as to quality and as to the determination of prices.

Necessarily, the fixing of prices satisfactory to all parties will be a tedious and a somewhat difficult task, but it can be greatly lightened by the cooperation of those in control of important industries. There is no disposition, on the part of the Government, to deprive manufacturers of reasonable profits. Rather is there a desire to insure them returns fully commensurate with their investments, for neither the United States nor any other contracting Government can afford to do business with a losing, and, consequently, with an unstable concern. It is plainly to the interest of the several nations that the industries upon which they are depending for supplies shall be prosperous. In letting contracts for supplies it is the custom of the United States to make generous allowance for interest on borrowed capital, for the expansion of buildings, for the purchase of new machinery and tools, and for other expenses likely to be incurred by the contractor in making ready for the prompt and skillful performance of extraordinary tasks. The United States does not regard it as either a wise or a necessary policy to "squeeze" establishments operating in its service. On the other hand, it may be depended on to deal severely with concerns detected in dishonest practices.

It is not necessary that sentimentality shall enter into the effort which the Government is making, through the instrumentality of the War Industries Board, to curb profiteering. There is nothing sentimental in the contention that the nation shall be treated, in all transactions, in accordance with the ethics prevalent among honorable business men. Commercially, as well as morally, the Government at Washington and the governments associated with the United States in the war, are entitled to the treatment accorded private purchasers. Because these governments make purchases on an enormous scale is certainly no reason why they should be imposed upon. It is a reason, rather, from a purely commercial point of view, why they should receive exceptionally favorable consideration at the hands of those dealing with them. Only an oblique vision can be reconciled to the notion that, because the transaction is with a government, rather than with an individual, a departure from the strict line of honest dealing is permissible.

That President Wilson is extremely interested in the elimination of all irregularities from what may be described as the business side of the war, is made evident by his visit to the Federal Trade Commission, this week, and his expressed desire for greater speed in the determination of the costs of production. Manifestly, he is solicitous, as all right-thinking citizens must be, that the conduct of the war shall be as clean as the motive which prompted the nation to take part in it.

### The French Mercantile Marine

THERE can be little question that the crying need of the moment, in all the allied countries, is dispatch in the matter of public business. There is no doubt, of course, that far more than is justifiable is charged to "red tape"; nevertheless there could, with advantage, be a great diminution in discussion, and a great abatement of "system,"

in all countries. At present, it takes far too long for the importance of a given question to be realized; far too long for it to be discussed, and far too long for action to be taken upon it.

This applies, at the moment, with special force to the position of the French mercantile marine. If one-half of the charges made, recently, by such an authority as Monsieur Coulon, in the columns of *Le Rappel*, are true, there is need for immediate action on the part of the authorities. Monsieur Coulon, after enumerating the difficulties of the French shipowners, owing to the depredations of the German submarines, declares, as "a regrettable fact," that these shipowners meet with but very little support on the part of their governments. In spite of the paramount necessity of maintaining the merchant service of the country, the naval authorities, he insists, refuse to provide the shipowners with the men they require, with the result that "ships delayed for from five to fifteen days have become terribly frequent." Shipowners, moreover, are refused permission to use the naval telephones in the harbors, the Ministries of War, of Marine, and of Public Works stating that the commercial maritime transports have nothing to do with the national defense, and, therefore, the necessary permission cannot be given.

It is hard to believe that any public authority in France, or any other country, at the present hour, could take up such a position; but whether they do so or not, it is quite clear, from what is known of the situation at present, that the authorities are seriously at fault. The great need appears to be, as always, for centralization. Some fifteen months ago, when the internal transport situation in France had reached a position which was almost chaotic, it became known that no fewer than seven different Government authorities were responsible for the arrangements of the different railways, with the result that there was no such thing as coordination. Something of the same kind obtains in regard to the French merchant service at the present time, and, as Monsieur Coulon insists, it is essential that the various authorities should be centralized, and thus that it should be made possible for decisions to be taken quickly and put into effect promptly. There is a well-known business saying that time is money, but time, at the present moment, in all allied countries, is something very much more than money, and the sooner this is realized the better for all concerned.

### Government Control of Necessaries

CONGRESS has now fully and unquestionably conferred upon the Administration all the power over natural products essential to public sustenance and comfort, and all the power over the means, tools, and equipment requisite to their production, cultivation, and distribution, sought by President Wilson at the opening of the session, more than three months ago. The lawmakers have been tardy, but, in granting with so much completeness the measure of relief from monopoly, imposition, and extortion, so long hoped for and demanded by the people, they have largely silenced criticism. In the end, only seven votes were cast against the bill in the Senate, in which body, it is now seen more clearly than ever, priceless time has been wasted in useless discussion. Sixty-six senators voted in the affirmative. At any time in the last two months the majority, which, as proved by the vote of Wednesday, was overwhelming, could have forced the measure to passage.

However that may be, the important thing, at the present juncture, is that the President is free to carry out, with all dispatch and vigor, the policies with relation to popular and governmental supplies which, in his messages and speeches, he has held to be of vital importance to the nation and to the nation's allies in the war. Responsibility shifts, at once, from the legislative to the executive shoulders. It is no longer Congress that can be held accountable for delays in the regulation of the trusts and combinations, in the suppression of speculation and manipulation of foods, in the prevention of extortion, and in the correction of faults of transportation and distribution. The President has now exclusive authority and power over all such matters. His orders have been made final. The railroads, the mine operators, the warehousemen, the manufacturers, the commission men, the contractors, must all obey him. He can compel obedience where it is not forthcoming voluntarily.

In the administration and enforcement of the extraordinary law just enacted, Herbert C. Hoover will, in accordance with general expectation, be the President's right hand. This fact serves to strengthen public confidence in the outcome. There is no lack of understanding between the President and the Food Controller as to the situation which must be met, and met speedily. Prompt action with regard to conservation and price fixing is of the utmost importance. A crucial winter is ahead of Europe and America. The time for the conservation and storage of food and fuel to meet a large part of the world's needs is at hand. There have been delays enough, and more than enough. Nothing short of action will, from this time on, be either safe or satisfying.

Shortcomings in the law may be found, as its provisions are tested, but the nation will not complain if the Administration shall interpret the law liberally. Its intent is clear; its object is plain; nothing should, or need, interfere with its enforcement in spirit as well as in letter. More than half the world is waiting for the United States to act up to the possibilities of this great measure of protection and relief, and it must not be disappointed.

### Scandinavian Countries and the War

ONE of the most complex and acute problems in the course of development in Europe today is the position of the Scandinavian countries in regard to the war. Geographically, as has been frequently pointed out by their statesmen, all three countries are seriously situated as regards Germany. Denmark, with its practically undefended frontier on the south, is liable to be overrun by German forces in the shortest possible time, whilst only the narrow stretch of the Baltic separates Norway and Sweden from the north coast of Germany. Economically, all three countries are very much between Scylla

and Charybdis. They are under the necessity of obtaining many things which they need from Germany, and these Germany declines to supply unless, in return, it shall receive certain other products which these countries can supply. This supplying of Germany the Allies naturally object to and try to prevent; so, no matter where they turn, the northern states are confronted with difficulties.

The most important of the three countries, as far as the weight of its fighting force is concerned, is, of course, Sweden; and it is in Sweden that the most extraordinary changes have been rendered possible by the events of the last few months. Before the war, the hostility of Sweden to Russia was one of the platitudes of international diplomacy. It used to be said of the Swedish army that it was "a weapon with its point ever towards Russia," and whilst Russia was carrying out her Russianizing policy in Finland, was steadily crushing Finnish liberties, was laying strategic railways across Finnish territory, and was building a naval base at Hango, there was something more than an excuse for the Swedish attitude. This hostility to Russia steadily increased to the point when it became almost a national shibboleth, and produced such remarkable statements as Sven Hedin's famous "Word of Warning," and the still more famous statement by Professor Fahlbeck, in the Berliner Reichsbote, urging a quadruple alliance of the four northern states, with Germany as the principal partner, an alliance aimed, of course, at Russia.

Within one short week, last March, the whole situation was changed. Russia ceased to be a menace to Sweden. Finland was not only granted liberty and complete autonomy, but it was clear, almost from the first, that she might ultimately secure practical independence. Then, it was always well known that, although there was very much pro-German sentiment in Sweden, a very large part of that sentiment was due rather to hostility to Russia than to friendliness to Germany; whilst the opinion in the country has always been preponderantly in favor of a maintenance of neutrality. Now, such men as Herr Branting, the Socialist leader, make no secret of their opinion that a German victory would be disastrous for the northern states, and in many other ways, although little that is definite has yet emerged, it is becoming clear that the desire of these states is, more and more, to place themselves on the side of the Allies, at any rate, to the extent of a very benevolent neutrality. From an economic point of view, as was recently shown by Dr. Nansen, in an interview with a representative of this paper, this is almost inevitable. The awakening, however, of the northern states to the real import of the war, and the real purpose for which it is being waged by the Allies, is an undoubted fact, whilst this awakening is a factor in the conflict by no means negligible.

### Again the Last Horse Car

PERIODICAL announcement of the withdrawal of the "last" horse railway car from the streets of New York had assumed the form of a custom when thousands who are now eligible to enlistment or the draft were in knickerbockers. For years it was a favorite diversion among reporters in that city to describe, with great minuteness, the last trip of the last horse car across town. The number of the car, the pedigree of the horse, the names of the conductor and the driver, with the last words of the last named as he unhitched the veteran steed and drove him for the last time into the barn, were invariably dwelt upon with regard to every pathetic detail. The last horse car had again been shunted into the barn yard! Unless some public-spirited people subscribed toward its purchase and presented it to a museum, it would soon be scrapped. Much as one might prize and praise the onward sweep of progress, "nevertheless," the newspaper would say, "the passing of the last horse car will be regretted by many, to whom it will seem like the severing of another of those ties that bind the present to the past." Next day the horse car would be found making its regular trips.

But within the past few weeks, the metropolitan press has waxed so unusually sentimental and so unusually poetic in dealing with its cherished topic, one is forced to believe that perhaps the last car has been run over the last horse-car line for the very last time. The last horse-car line was the Bleecker Street line, so it is said, and following the announcement that the last car on this line had made its last trip came the assurance, by way of removing all doubt, that no other horse car would be substituted by the operating company for the last horse car, as had been customary in the past.

Fifty-three years had elapsed from the opening to the closing of this tramway. Citizens had turned out in great numbers in 1864 to welcome the running of the first horse car. The innovation was a matter for civic rejoicing. Now all was changed. The jingling of the last car over the track was drowned in the honking of a thousand automobiles. Jimmy Cusick, who as man and boy had driven the Bleecker Street car for forty years, held the reins in the final trip; a few official deadheads rode inside; the conductor, a person used to better things, had nothing to do and looked bored; the car crossed Broadway and Fifth Avenue; and all the other avenues, without stopping to take on or to discharge passengers, and soon everything but the memory of the last trip was lost in the dark archway of the barn at the end of the route.

The horse car was a good thing for awhile, but it soon fell behind the times. In the great majority of large American cities it gave way to the cable car, and then to the trolley car, years ago. The matter of franchise verbiage held the horse car on Dearborn Street, Chicago, long after every progressive town in the West was using electricity for motive power. The running of horse cars was made necessary on certain lines in New York by similar technical requirements. The franchise holder dislikes to let go, and in the case of the Bleecker Street line he held on, despite the fact that the road had been operated at a loss for the last four years.

If there is a horse-car line existing in the United States at present, no record of it can be found. Denver used to have a line operated by mule power, that was, in

its way, a most extraordinary and picturesque institution. The car had a platform at either end. When the mule had hauled the car up a hill, he would step upon the platform and be carried down, with the other passengers, by the simple force of gravitation. It does not seem probable that New Yorkers, or New York visitors, will greatly deplore the passing of the Bleecker Street horse car, even if it be the very last; but if Denver, responding to the sometimes hollow, artificial, and unreasoning cry of progress, has eliminated its platform mule traction system, old friends and admirers of that city, returning to feast their eyes once more upon the distant and hazy Rocky Mountain peaks, will greatly regret it, and, momentarily at least, imagine that Denver's best days are past.

### Notes and Comments

AT THE recent gathering, in the Guildhall, when Mr. Balfour was given an official welcome by the City of London, the following notice was on the program: "Should the proceedings be interrupted by the presence of hostile aircraft, of which ample notice will be given, it is suggested that the guests of the Corporation should adjourn to the crypt beneath the Guildhall, or to the adjoining crypt under the Council Chamber, until the raid is over. The staircases on the north, south, and west sides of the Guildhall give access to these crypts, which are spacious, well lighted, and in direct communication with other parts of the buildings." There is something peculiarly precious about the "house agent-like" description of the crypts as "spacious and well lighted." Altogether most desirable places, in fact. Three years ago, even the hint of the possibility of such an announcement would have been accounted a most extravagant flight of fancy.

BECAUSE it was said to be impossible to obtain new spelling books for the Chicago public schools, before the reopening of these institutions in September, a movement was set on foot to designate an hour, on the first day of the fall term, when the pupils should tear out of each book the leaf on which a eulogy of the German Emperor was impertinently inserted. The Board of Education has forestalled this plan with one which may be more dignified. In any event, the people of Chicago are determined that the eulogy of the Kaiser shall go.

THE REVUE HISTORIQUE has an article with the title, "Lieutenant Napoleon Bonaparte a Student at Strasbourg." Even at this distance of time, Napoleon Bonaparte is one of those men about whom the world is anxious to know more, and, since this French review apparently sets out to provide a fresh detail about the career of "le petit Caporal," it is certain of a good sale and a wide hearing. Tradition has it that Napoleon was at Strasbourg, in 1788, as a cadet, and this particular tradition is fortunate in having contemporary backing.

METTERNICH, says, in his Memoires, that he was sent to Strasbourg in the summer of 1788, and that he had the same fencing master as Bonaparte, who had just left the school. This fencing master, a M. Justet, called on Metternich when he was passing through Strasbourg, in 1806, and remarked that it was a funny thing that he should have given Metternich fencing lessons shortly after having given some to Napoleon. "I hope," he added, "that my pupils, the Emperor of the French and the Austrian Ambassador in Paris, will not think of fighting each other!" An old Almanac d'Alsace also witnesses to the fact that there was, in that year, a fencing master of the name of Justet living in Strasbourg.

THE public-spirited citizen is he who works for the entire community, not merely for himself individually. Thus, if trade is induced to a town, every interest in the town shares in it, directly or indirectly. Here is a pleasing incident in illustration: The leading mercantile establishment of a Middle Western city closes an advertisement with the statement in large type, "If we have not got what you want we have several good competitors."

THE prospects are said to be favorable to a crop of 22,000,000 bushels of potatoes, or 2,000,000 bushels more than last year's yield, in Aroostook County, Maine. Figured at a price per bushel which will in all likelihood be nearer a minimum than an average, the crop will have a value to the producers of \$22,000,000. In view of the outlook, the question is, Will the Aroostook farmers be content with anything less than the highest grade automobiles for 1918?

S. N. McCURE, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, is quoted as saying that unless the railroads restore spring lamb to the menu cards of their dining cars, western sheepmen will abandon the industry. If they do anything of the kind, others will be found ready to take up sheep raising where they leave off. The trouble between the western sheepmen and the railroads, whatever it is, should be settled between them. The plan of settling it that is set forth in the reported McClure statement is childish.

THE statesman out of a job appears to be regarded no more highly in Kansas than in other sections of the world. An editor in that State, commenting on the prediction of a former Congressman, retired by the voters of his district at the last election, that the war will last from three to five years, observes that if the politician "is right as usual, the war ought to end next week." To those who have read, with some interest, the magazine articles appearing over the unattached statesman's name, within the last year or two, the estimate of this neighbor can but be enlightening.

MISSOURI does not, apparently, intend to be outdone. It was recently announced by newspapers in Utah that mysterious aeroplanes had been seen scouting between the mountains in the northern sections of that State. Now honors appear to be even, so far as Missouri is concerned, for it is announced, at St. Joseph, that German carp have been discovered in considerable numbers in the reservoir of the St. Joseph Water Company.